PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 21 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1916. ONE ANNA.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Jan. 16				
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
13th ,,	Salsette	6060	Karmala	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000		
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000		
12th ,,	Medina	12500		
14th ,,	Caledonia	8000		
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
3rd April	Kashgar	9000		
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
29th ,,	Nevasa	9000		

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Jan. 16				
27th ,,	Saukin	7000	Mongolia	10000
10th Feb	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers	Destination.
29th Jan	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
30th ,,	Barbara	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
30th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Pore bunder
31st ,,	Aviemoor	Malabar Coast, Colombo and angoon
1st Feb.	Linga	Karachi Coasting

* or later on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Yokohama Maru	K. Ogura	4166	14th Jan	26th Jan.
Penang Maru	S Muradzumi	3230	31st Jan	12th Feb
Yokohama Maru	H. Nojiri	4094	1st Feb	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	28rd Feb.
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	22st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
S. LuzonMaru	4075	T. Miyata	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Saigon Maru	4538	T. Watanabe	31st ,,	10th Feb.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

BLLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Ca ro,	A & O	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & O	9373	....	20t Feb.
City of Paris	A & O	9253	20 Mar.	7th Mar.
City of Marseilles,	A & O	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

FARES,	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	3rd class Single	3rdclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,883	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT

& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

35-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112)

Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6723	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6288	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	18th ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	27th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	595	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	967	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Darien (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hong-Kong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 297.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00 000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

W. B. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,547

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH. GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

RS. 10 REWARD.—Strayed from 1st floor, the Anchorage, Apollo Bunder, on the morning of Thursday, 20th instant, a small, thick-set, wire-haired fox terrier dog answering to the name "Winkie"—had on a leather collar at the time. White with some black spots on body and a little tan on ears and muzzle. The above reward will be given to any one restoring the dog to above address on or before Thursday, 27th January. 2970

CAMBRIDGE Preliminary and Junior classes for girls only (all nationalities). Apply to the Principal, St. Teresa's School, Girgaum Tram Terminus

Scripture not compulsory. 2975

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED an experienced ENGLISH NURSE for 2 little girls, aged 6 and 1 yr. 9 mths. No Ayah. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Mrs. PEARSON, c/o. Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Bandikui, Rajputana. 1000

WANTED an ASSISTANT in the Audit and Accounts Department of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited. Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, British Government Currency, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50.

Applicants to state age, nationality and qualifications, giving details of experience. Copies of testimonials to accompany application. Knowledge of railway accounts preferred. Personal interview of the selected candidate may be required.

Applications to reach THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR by the 31st January 1916. 1001

WANTED the following TEACHERS for the Godfrey English School, Maihar State, E. I. R.:—

(i) A Sanskrit Pandit on Rs. 20 p.m. A Madhyama passed candidate will be preferred.

(ii) A qualified Drawing Master (English) on Rs. 15 p.m.

(iii) A certified Gymnastic Master on Rs. 15 p.m.

Applications stating age, caste and qualifications should be forwarded with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. 1003

WANTED.—A TEACHER for Mathematics and Science, for the Karachi Grammar School. A trained B.Sc preferred. Must be a good disciplinarain and have had teaching experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, Karachi Grammar School. 802

WANTED.—An ENGINEERING GRADUATE as STATE ENGINEER to hold charge of the Public Works Department on a salary of Rs. 150 per month, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 40.

Apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, Feudatory State, Rajnandgaon, B. N. Railway. 801

WANTED.—A QUALIFIED SUB-OVERSEER for the Hubli Municipality on pay Rs. 30 rising up to Rs. 40 on approved service plus Rs. 6 allowance. Knowledge of Kanarese is necessary. Applicants should state their age, qualification and experience and send in their applications with testimonials so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 20th of February, 1916.

K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Hubli Municipality.

Hubli, 21st January, 1916. 2976

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England.—WANTED two CHARGEMEN for Perambur Workshops who have a thorough knowledge of Lathe and Machine work and who are capable of efficiently supervising a large staff of workmen.

2. Men with experience of supervising and who have held positions of responsibility will be preferred. Salary offered Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7 a day according to qualification and experience.

3. Applications which must state clearly the age and nationality of the applicant, the salary now drawn and full details as to training and experience accompanied with true copies of certificates should be addressed to THE LOCO. & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur, not later than February 3rd.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to join at once. 1009

WANTED

WANTED—By large business house a good STENOGRAPHER. Apply to box No. 715, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2969

WANTED a PARSI or INDIAN CHRISTIAN LADY for the family of a Ruling Chief. Must be able to teach Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic. Please apply stating salary required to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2934

WANTED qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for Porbander Town Municipality. Terms Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10. Practical experience with knowledge of Gujarati necessary. Apply PRESIDENT, Municipality, Porbander. 1011

WANTED second-hand, light-weight, single or twin-cylinder MOTOR CYCLE, English built engine, chain or shaft drive, hand clutch, at least 2 speeds, kick starter. Please state date of model, present condition, and spares available.

Apply to A. J. WADLEY, P.W.D., Nagpur. 1010

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

ABOUT 2,000 pairs of handcuffs are available for sale at half price, viz. Re. 1 per pair. Those who wish to purchase should apply to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of POLICE, Central Provinces, Nagpur. favourable rates for quantities will be considered. 2973

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—381 pairs gents red morocco Albert slippers, stout bark tanned soles screwed on, medium toes. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 only.

Reduced price Rs. 2/6.
THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
Madras.

612—10

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160, E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANANT KESHAV JOSHI, a merchant of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant. ...Deceased.

KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, temporarily residing at Ghatcooper ..... Petitioner

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

WITNESS Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventeenth day of January in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of Jan. 1916.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Atorneys.

2982

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

AT the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics to-day and on the four following Tuesdays Mr Khushal T. Shah, B.Sc., will give a course of five lectures on "BRITISH FINANCE IN THE PRESENT WAR."

The lectures begin at 6 p.m. (S. T.) and are open to the public without charge.

THE PRINCIPAL. 2983

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 27TH JANUARY, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from 20th January to 3rd February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1916. 2921

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street on THURSDAY, the 27TH JANUARY, 1916, at 2-45 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 20th January to 3rd February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1916. 2922

S. S. "LICHTENFELS."

CONSIGNEES of cargo ex s. s. "LICHTENFELS", which has been ordered through hostile firms, but the delivery of which has not yet been taken, are informed that unless they apply for delivery to Messrs. S. D. Billimoria & Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, before 31st January 1916, the goods in question will be disposed of by the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in such manner as he deems proper. The Controller will not be responsible for any liability in respect of such goods.

P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.

Bombay, 17th January, 1916. 2941

COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT.

ANY persons having claims against the state of the late Captain H. N. Le Marchant 2nd Bn: Dorset Regiment who was killed in action in the Dardanelles on August 7th 1915, are requested to submit the same to the President of the Committee of Adjustment within one month of this date after which date no claims will be considered.

Major HERRIES-CROSBIE,
2/4th Wiltshire Regiment,
President of the Committee of Adjustment,
Poona.

2980

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Petty articles from 1st April 1916, to 31st March, 1917, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 Noon on THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1916.

Form of tender and Schedules can be had on application to the undersigned in writing on payment of Rupee one without which the application will not be attended to.—

(Sd.) T. G. PEACOCKE, Lt.-Col.,
Supdt., Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.

2972

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

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Life and Fire insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

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FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

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HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
30/2, Harrison Road Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BAGS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA (LUMPS).

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medow Street, Fort. by order of the Import Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Popatlal Mansukhbhai.

4 Tons Sulphate of Alumina (Lumps) (in bags of 2 cwts).

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days of the sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLE TYRES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medow Street, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Roeinton.

Motor Cycle Tyres of different sizes.

The tyres are on view at the offices of the Auctioneers.

ON VIEW.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH JANUARY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction sale of specially selected and Made-to-Order Artistic and Latest Designed Household Furniture by the well-known makers, Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and E. Wimbridge and other good makers, seasoned Blackwood Drawing Room complete Suites, and specially selected Rich Indian hand fret work Moradabad Drawing Room, folding screens, and overmantle, Teak and Blackwood Bedsteads by Wimbridge, Rich Hand Painted Satsuma Vases, Indian Standard, Baby Grand Piano imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., Albaine the English stove, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the first floor of the "Sea Side," Bungalow No. 2 Road, Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, the very valuable, artistic, latest designed substantial made-to-order and specially selected household furniture by the well-known makers, Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and E. Wimbridge and other makers, consisting of sliding dining table in 3 pieces for 12 men, English designed dining arm chairs, mirror sideboards, dinner waggons, meat safes, rich season blackwood Genoa velvet lined complete drawing-room cabinets, corner cabinets, rich English and Indian carpets, Indian Standard baby grand cottage piano imported by Marcks in condition equal to new, specially selected rich Indian hand fret work Moradabad drawing room folding screen and overmantle, rich hand-painted satsuma vases, specially made-to-order mirrored almyrahs, marble top dressing and washing tables, marble topped dressing chests of drawers, velvet lined Curzon chairs, rich drawing room teapoys, teak and blackwood rich bedstead by E. Wimbridge, single and double iron bedsteads, Albaine the English gas stove, clothes, and gown presses, rich glass and crockeryware, rich plated-ware, etc., etc., the property of F. D. McAlpin, Esq., of Messrs. McAlpin and Co.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

NOTE.—The original price of the piano is Rs. 1,200 and is condition equal to new.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Very Important to Mill Owners, Colour and Chemical Merchants, Mill and Gin Stores Suppliers.

AUCTION SALE of Sulphur Green Colour, Sulphur Brown Colour, Sulphur Yellow Colour, Sulphate of Alumina, (Powder), 20 and 16 per cent. Alizarine, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors concerned:—

4 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Green.
6 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Yellow.
8 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Brown.
5 kegs each 4 cwt Sulphate of Alumina (powder).
2 tons 16 per cent. Alizarine (genuine quality, original packing).
1 ton 20 per cent. Alizarine (genuine quality, original packing).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid and lots taken delivery of within four days of the sale.

P.S.—The kegs of Alizarine will be sold as per original weights.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1916.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 531.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BREWERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT FERGUSON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, the British Beer Breweries, Ltd., and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of March, 1914, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T), the following moveable and immoveable properties on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

1st.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, admeasuring 4,214 square yards with the Beer Brewing Factory Engine house and other buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the back and on the south side of another piece of land belonging to Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden, and Pirozshaw Cowasji Bamji, and on the southern side of the Ferguson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 84, 297 and 690, Collector's New Nos. A-11987 and 12311, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey No. 1-2766 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "G" Nos. 2118 (6), (7) and 2220 (2), and Street Nos. 1114 "E" and "F" and 1216 (a), and bounded on the East by the property of Narayen Madhowrao Douge, on the West partly of Narayen Madhowrao, Bombay Improvement Trust and partly by the property of Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden and Perozshaw Cowasji Bamji, on the North by the property of the said Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden, and Perozshaw Cowasji Bamji, and on the South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

2ndly.—All and singular the engine boiler, machinery implements, tools, fixtures, plants fittings, utensils, articles and things which are now on the hereditaments and premises firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable household neat-made furniture (made to order) by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, meat-safe, sideboard, drawing room Chesterfield comfortable spring cushion suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry easy rocking and Curzon chairs, artistic cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes, hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, cheval glass, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, marble top round and octagon table, fancy tile top teapoys, corner cabinets, chiffoniers, palmstands, sliding glass door and revolving book cases, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture pieces, blackwood chairs with rich engravings, dressing and writing tables, big Persian carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, free wheel bicycle, very large grandfather clock, teakwood, blackwood and iron single and double bedsteads, towel horse, wash-hand tables, flower vases, rich platedware, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, flower pots, grass cutting machine, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of L. J. Worgan, Esq., the Deputy Accountant-General, Secretariat.

Also one square Brougham by Offord and Son.

1 8-10 h.p. Rover Motor Car two-seated.

One motor cycle in good order.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF WORKING THE COTTON PRESS AT DABHOI IN THE BARODA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tayebally Esmailjee Esoofbhoy, an insolvent, traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Himatlal Hurgowan Siroillia and Perozsha B. Cama of Dabhoi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 29th day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right to work the Cotton Press at Dabhoi in Baroda District for the season ending 31st day of May, 1916.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF MESSRS. W. WOLF AND SONS (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., Liquidators of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.),

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & Co.—*(Contd.)*

on the 2nd floor of Motilal Mansions at Hamam Street, Fort, the following office furniture, such as office tables, chairs, 3 electric fans, electric table lamps and lights, revolving top table, revolving book-stand, special made strong teakwood partitions with spring doors, Remington, Oliver and Smith typewriters, sample cupboards, also special made cupboards with drawers for putting cotton samples, teapoys screens, clocks, copying press benches, paper racks, one bale glazed yellow wrapping paper, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Rendezvous of the Cultured.

6-45 P. M. TO-NIGHT 10 P. M.

ANOTHER CINEMA SUCCESS!

The Gorgeous French Drama:

"RICHELIEU"

A marvellous film study of the great CARDINAL and the COURT LIFE of LOUIS XII. One of the most ambitious and clever historical pictures ever screened.

The Inimitable MAX LINDER in

"THE PERSUASIVE POWERS OF A REVOLVER"

The farcical story of an American Millionaire who makes Max accept his daughter at the point of a revolver.

Another laughter-maker from Paris:

"YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS DAY"

Showing what marvellous things one can learn when one is young and how secrets are kept by gossips.

PATHE GAZETTE

brought by the last Mail.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

MADAME MARION KEMP

and her brilliant company will give a further

TWO CONCERTS

With the advantage of the splendid acoustics of this theatre.

THURSDAY NEXT Jan. 27th

and

FRIDAY, Jan. 28th.

At 10 p.m. each night.

Look out for full programme to-morrow.

The attendance at the last two CONCERTS by MADAME KEMP and her company has proved beyond doubt that performances of that nature are favoured by the PATRONS of the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music

NOTE THE DATE!

NEXT SATURDAY, January 29th

Opening of

CHARLES HOWITT
AND
A. PHILLIP COMPANY
Season

"MILESTONES"

A period play showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

MONDAY, 31st.
Hall Caine's Great Drama
"THE PRODIGAL SON"

The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she has died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

TUESDAY, 1st FEB.
The Thrilling Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISE.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEB.
The Charming Mystical Comedy
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

THURSDAY, 3rd FEB.
The Screaming Farce:
"WHAT THE BUTTLER SAW"

FRIDAY, 4th FEB.
Somerset Mangham's Charming Comedy
"JACK STRAW"

SATURDAY, 5th FEB.
Martin Harvey's
Great Classic Drama:
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
The Rat .. ..Charles Howitt.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
Booking at ROSE & Co.
Nightly at 9-30 p.m.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists' for "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. C 20

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT.

"THE POISONED ROOM" and **"THE VAMPIRE"**

Being 5th and 6th Episodes of

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The most entertaining and interesting series of films. Each episode absolutely complete in itself.

PATHE'S GAZETTE (Latest.)

"WHEN MICE MAKE MERRY"

Comic Cartoon by Bray.

"THE BELGIAN SHEEP DOG"

Educational series.

"FRESH FROM THE FARM"

Phunfilm Comic.

Time:—7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. nightly.

PRICES:—Boxes 6 Seats .. .. Rs. 9 0 — 1st Class .. .. .. As. 8
Balcony Seats .. .. Rs. 1 8 — 2nd „ .. .. .. „ 4
Reserved .. .. .. Re. 1 0 — 3rd „ .. .. .. „ 2

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

To-night the most vigorous slice of history ever filmed

"SPARTACUS"

OR, THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS

This film, 6,000 feet long had the great honour of being shown before THEIR MAJESTIES KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.

A true story of history 100 years B.C. "SPARTACUS" a man of magnificent physique rose from a captured slave to be a great Roman General. The escape of the slaves over a mountain precipice when surrounded by the Roman Legions is one of the most daredevil exploits ever acted before a camera.

TO-NIGHT, Jan. 25th, MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents

"THE SCAMPS." FROM THE PALACE THEATRE, London, in a Merry Vaudeville Entertainment.

SEE "The SCAMPS" Choral Society! "The SCAMPS" Picture Palace! The Largest and Most Original Concert Party Touring.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK

Daily Sessions and Children's Matinee as usual

SPORTS ON SKATES.

TUESDAY 25th JANUARY 1916.

USUAL SKATING SESSION AT 9-30.

SPORTS TO COMMENCE 10-15.

After which general skating until midnight.

1 WALTZING, Two steps and fancy skating competition.
2 AFFINITY RACE FOR LADIES AND GENTS—Tea Race.
3 EVENT FOR GENTLEMEN—"Musical Chairs."
4 AFFINTY RACE—The Gentlem n skating backwards, the Lady forwards, three times round.
5 BAZAAR ACCOUNTS RACE—6 Entries.
6 A STEEPLE CHASE—8 Entries.
7 OBSTACLE RACE FOR RINK BOYS-3 Laps

FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY

SKATING AND DANCING.

Always Use

CARIBONUM CARBON PAPERS

AND

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

They are thoroughly BRITISH made by BRITISH hands by BRITISH labour with BRITISH Capital.

"DEFIANCE" carbon papers Rs. 4-8 a box of 100 sheets.

"RIBBONS" @ Rs. 2-4 each or Rs. 21 per dozen.

Samples free on application to—

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY

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EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion etc.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. £.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each

May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory DADAR BOMBAY.

CHYAVAN PRASH Rs. 3 per Seer. **ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S** MAHARADHWAJA Rs. 4 per Tola.

SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA.

BENARES, DACCA, CALCUTTA & RUNGPUR.

THE best and the cheapest, the biggest and the most reliable **Ayurvedic Pharmacy** in India for the manufacture and sale of shastric medicines both to physicians and patients Established in 1001 for the regeneration of ayurvedic medicines.

Efficient Kavirajes employed in each Branch. (A great boon to Humanity.)

Amritarista:—Rs. 2 per Seer. (The best remedy for malaria and all kinds of fever both acute and chronic.)

Saribadi Sarsa:—Rs. 3 per Seer. (The best blood purifier and ideal tonic. The only remedy for Rheumatism, Gonorrhœa &c.)

Dadmar: 2 As. per box. (The best remedy for Ringworm.)

Dasan Sanker Churna:—2 As. per box. (Dantifri cum the market.)

(1) Factory:—Swamibag Road, DACCA. (2) Head Office:—Patuatuli Street, DACCA.
(3) Kasi Branch:—Isasssmedh Ghat, Benares. (4) Rangpur Branch:—Rangpur.
(5) Calcutta Head Office:—52-1, Beadon Street.
(6) Calcutta Branches:—227, Harrison Road, (near Howrah Bridge.)
(7) Do. 1, Upper Circular Road, (Facing Sealdah Station.)
(8) Do. 72-1, Russa Road, Bhowanipore.

Catalogue and treaties on Ayurvedic treatment is distributed free on application. Medical advice gratis.

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Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, etc.

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD, Has stood the test of 50 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
January.	7.99
Jan.-Feb.	7.98
Feb.-Mar.	7.96
Mar.-April.	7.93
April-May.	7.89
May-June.	7.85
June-July.	7.81
July-Aug.	7.77
Aug.-Sept.	7.65
Sept.-Oct.	7.48
Oct.-Nov.	7.41
Nov.-Dec.	7.34
Dec.-Jan.	7.30
Jan.-Feb.	7.26

No change.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails were delivered in London on 21st January.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 22nd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)
Jan.-Feb. Sellers 82/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F.
Calcutta. Feb.-Mar. 20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar. 20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
Feb.-Mar. 24/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar. 24/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY Jan. 24.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady.

There has been some enquiry from the bazar for ready delivery order but only a very small business has so far been reported.

Ready Cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—
Fully Good Bengal 218.
Fine Akola 259.
Good Broach April 286.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good Delivery.
M.G. Broach			285½ Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	225/6	217½ ..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	230	.. ..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	220	.. ..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	230	223 ..	„
M.G. Mathia	..	.. ..	„
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	272/3	.. ..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	272/3	.. ..	„
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	259	.. ..	„
„	256	.. ..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	.. ..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	.. ..	..
M.G. Oomrawatte	..	.. ..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	.. ..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote	..	.. ..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	.. ..	..
M.G. Broach	294	.. ..	Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, January 24th 1916.—5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	215	208	..	Ready
	..	226	218	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	225	217	..	25th Jan.'16
	..	230	222	..	25th March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	220	212	..	Ready
	..	219	211	..	25th Jan. 16
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	223	215	..	25th March.
	..	234	222	..	Ready
	..	234	222	..	25th Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	226	224	..	25th March
	..	..	248	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	268	..	Ready
	..	257	249	..	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	259	251	..	Ready & Jan
Akola-Khgm Karanja (M.G.)	..	256	248	..	25th March
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	261	253	..	Ready
	..	258	250	..	25th March.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G) Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready
	..	268	260	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore	..	273	265	..	Ready
Kompti (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	January.
Wardha Hinghat. (M.G.)	..	273	265	..	Ready
	..	271	263	..	January.
Broach (M. G.)	..	295	..	..	Feb-March
	..	293	..	286	1/25 Apr
Mathia (M.G.)	..	230	218	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Sewgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	295	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	277	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	271	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	297	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country FRESCO AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Saitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 6 annas per bale of 5 maunds allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22nd January, 1916:—

Cotton	22,453	Bales
Wheat	16,475	cwts.
Linseed	1,821	„
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed	590	„
Ginjellyseed	3,758	„
Poppyseed	334	„
Groundnuts	4,508	„
Castorseed	3 407	„
Rice	12.931	„
Myrabollams	1.077	„
Cottonseed	9,304	„
Mowraseed	695	„
Gram	728	„
Joowar	2,204	„

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines? Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth? Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

Maize	21	„
Barley	3,724	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 24th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 7 30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 13 0	8 3 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 8 0	7 15 0
Groundnuts ...	25 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6	11	6
Linseed May	8	15	6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-32d. Feb.
Banks' Buying Rates.—
Credits 3 months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 7-16 Mar.
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..... 1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s Do 193½
60 d-s Hongkong 142
Do. Shanghai 190½
60 d-s Yokohama 153

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold.	25 14-0
Australian Do.	25-4-0
Bombay Do	24 8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16 1-0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-1-0
Silver ex-duty 1st Settlement	69-1-0
Silver ex-duty 2nd Settlement	69-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled firm to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares also presented a better tone.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 475.

Fazulbhai stood firm at Rs. 430.

Standards after touching Rs. 1,040 closed at Rs. 1,035 (buyers) Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,327½ improved to Rs. 1,337½ but closed at Rs. 1,325.

Centrals closed at Rs. 1,975 Swadeshi at Rs. 1,485 and Kohinoors at Rs. 660.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 222½, Crescent at Rs. 103½, Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 146½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 237½.

Simplex moved up to Rs. 332½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 214

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 885 x d.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs 567½. Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 124 and Sialkot Norowals at Rs. 105½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares opened at Rs. 401 but later on they kept in demand at Rs. 412.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 220.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 107½. Deferred opened at Rs. 277 but closed at Rs 280 (sellers).

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 62 and Central Bank of India shares at Rs. 194.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 81 5/8 in a big lot.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95 3/8 (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

To-day the share market opened with a fair demand for jute mills shares which ruled steady to firm. Kamarhatty and Kelvin were in strong request and materially advanced although Kamarhatty dropped a few points later in the day. Gondalpura advanced to Rs. 428. Coal shares did not attract much attention but ruled steady Tea shares were inquired for and ruled firm with few sellers. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 12/8, 12/12, Equitable (ord) 35/4, 35/8, Ghusick 14/4 Ranee gunge 30.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 84/8, 85, 86 Barnagore Prefs 58/8, 59, Dalhousie Prefs 116. Delta ord 397, 398; Empire ord 25 25/4, Fort Gloster ord 345, Fort William ord 119, 120, Gourepore ord 391 to 397, Gondalpara ord 425 to 430, Howrah ord 214, 215, 213 Kamarhatty ord 338 to 340, 337 338, Kanknarrah ord 445, 448 Kelvin ord 373/8, to 379, Lawrence Prefs 113/8 Standard Prefs 106.

Tea:—Amluckie 80, Central Cachar 110, 111.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank 250, Howrah-Amta Railway 131/8, Lawrence Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104/8.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 81/8 to Rs. 81/12 and small lots were done at Rs. 82 to 83/2.

FIRE IN RUBBER FACTORY.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 20,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 24.

Twenty-thousand rupees worth of rubber was destroyed by the burning of a wing of Shewgyin Rubber Plantation Factory on Friday. The cause of the fire is unknown. The factory itself is not affected and is working at full pressure.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	7%	62
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,510 X.D.
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,515 X.D.
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	6%	62½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,300
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	40%	19½
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 25	50	..	6%	..
Poona Bk (OldIssue) Rs. 30	100	June	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil.	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd£4	£10	March	5%	62
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56½
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	860
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	..	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	..	122½
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	695
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	465
Century	100	May-Nov.	3	218
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,975
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	465
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	4-0
Colaba Land& Mill ..	700	..	30	1,365
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent	100	April.	4	103½
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	225
David	250	do.	20	475
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	190
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	420
Empress	500	..	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	430
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,260
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	245
Gold Mohur	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	30	475
Howard&Bullough ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,390
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	146½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg., ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	237½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	10	660
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,290
MadhowjiDharamsi ..	500	April	45	1,328
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,525
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,015
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	158
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sassoon Silk	500	April	Nil.	400
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	332½
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	1,035
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	95
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	215
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,485
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	345
{ P	500	..	7%	610
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept.	Rs.15y	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock AshdownCo. ..	100	Oct.-May	5	412
All-IndiaU. Co.Rs20	100	August.	Nil.	2
Bamankua	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Reth ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile	70	June ..	7	88
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	885 X.D.
B. ElecSup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	164
and T.Co.Ltd. { O	£10	July.	6%	214
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	755
Bo. Land& Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	220
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	1	28
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	460
Delhi Floor	200	Sept.	5	65
EmpireOil. LifeRs 50	500	..	42%	450
The Eastern O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh. O.
ChemicalCo. D2sh.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	..	Nil.	165
Katni Cement { O	100	..	Nil.	95
{ D	40	..	Nil.	150
{ P	100	..	Nil.	108
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { O. { Old	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{ New	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{ Issue	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	16	200
Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	152
Kumrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co.	100	July	5	70
Mackenzie'sSawMills	100	..	Rs. 15	170 X.D.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt., 8. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	470
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 4	34
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40	755
Shivajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	18
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Sounday & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Sl.ideley IceMfg.Co	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	107½
{ D	30	&	Nil.	280
Co. { P	150	June	6%	156
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,115
„ P	1,000	Jan.	4%	L110
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5%prem192
Thacker & Co. ..		May	25%	133
T lephone Co. ..		..	Rs. 4	..
Treacher & Co. ..		July	Nil.	500 X.D.
B—Buyer	Nom-	Nominal prices.		
CD—Cum divide		XD—Ex.d ividend.		

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	4,500 nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Brealf's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	75
Harvey andKabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.& M.. ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct. ..	10	126½
Jumna Ging & P.Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	106
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	315
New Berar	500	Oct.	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct. ..	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.,Ld.	500	Sept.	20	495
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	124
Amritsar Patti Rly..	100	do.	7%	153
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	6%	655
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Ctral Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	4%	155
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	do.	4½%	111
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	99
Hosiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	113
*Mundra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	86
*Parbhora Jamut Rly Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	4%	41
*Sara Sirajganj R. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	95
Sialkot Narowal R. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	105½
*Sind Light Rly. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	150
Tanti Valley Rly. ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	567½
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	110

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23.

Palamcotta	Downing	Durban
A.agasan Maru	Harris	Singapore
Cerulev	Potts	P. ri Said
Berbera	Steadman	Karachi

24.

Haworth	Ferguson	Port Said
Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	London

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24,

Chakla — Allen — Karachi

The following vessels entered the docks for loading on Monday—

steamer: Atagasan Maru for Kobe
„ Haworth for Liverpool

The following vessel received Port Clearance on Monday.—

Steamer: Luzon Maru for Kobe

S. S. Haworth:—The s. s. Haworth, 2,852 tons, Captain R. Ferguson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Port Said, which port she left on the 7th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind 5,969 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday morning from London, which port she left on the 2nd instant, with the outward mails of the 7th instant and called at intermediate ports. She had on board about 200 passengers.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Chakla Captain Allen, left Bombay harbour on Monday for Karachi, with the mails a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,846 tons, Captain Miyata, will sail to-day for Kobe via Osaka and Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru (homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia sailed from Liverpool on the 21st January.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji on the 22nd instant.

Monday, 24th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Peking	Melchior	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Paimcotta	D.wnl g	M.M. & Co
M. Narung		T. M. & Co,

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co
Bahadur		B. S. N. Co
Satrunji		B. S. N. Co
Kaveri		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Perla	Ross	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Bellview	Churchill	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Sardar	W ks	P. G. S N. Co
5 Atagosan Maru	Haris	N. Y. Kaisha
6 A lamooi	Willms	M. M. & Co
8 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
9 Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S K isha
10 & 11 Yetorofu Maru	Ogura	N. Y.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

CHARTER-PARTY.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE TO GOODS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

THE BOMBAY AND AFRICA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. ..... Appellants.

v.

HAJI AJAM GULAM HUSEIN.—A FIRM ..... Respondents.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Davar appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Moos appeared for the respondents.

On the 14th June, 1913, the defendants chartered their steamer Abados to the plaintiffs for carriage of a cargo of rice from Akayab to Bombay. The plaintiffs shipped on board the S. S. Abados 3,000 bags of rice and the steamer arrived in Bombay with the cargo on the 16th July, 1913. On the cargo being unloaded it was found that 710 bags belonging to the plaintiffs were damaged by sea water and the plaintiffs alleged that the damage was due to insufficient and improper dunnage on the defendant's part. The cargo was also short by 400 cwt and 23 lbs. the bags being torn and short of contents. The sweepings of the ship amounted to about the same weight and the plaintiffs claimed all the sweepings, as being entitled to them under the charter party, apart from other claims regarding damage and shortage. The plaintiffs claimed from the defendants Rs. 3,552-8-0 Rs. 2,408 and Rs. 1,992 in respect of the damage to goods, the shortage, and the value of the sweepings respectively.

The defendants denied that damage was due to insufficient and improper dunnage and said that in any event the claim for damages was considerably exaggerated. They also contended that the plaintiffs were entitled only to a portion of the sweepings, the rest going to the other consignors in proportion to their cargoes.

His Lordship Justice Beaman held that a part of the damage was due to insufficient and improper dunnage and awarded Rs. 750 to the plaintiffs in respect of the damage and also found in favour of the plaintiffs in respect of their other contentions awarding them the amounts claimed in respect of the shortage of goods and the value of all the sweepings. From this decision of his Lordship the defendants had filed the present appeal.

JUDGMENT OF LOWER COURT CONFIRMED.

His Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court stated that this was an appeal from the decision and judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman in a suit in which the plaintiffs were the charterers and the defendants the owners of the S. S. Abados which was chartered to carry a cargo of rice from Burma to Bombay. There were two questions that had to be decided in this appeal. The first question was to the damage alleged to be caused by improper and insufficient dunnage and the other question was as to the shortage and sweepings. As to the question of dunnage the charter party provided that nothing therein contained should exempt the shipowners from liability to pay for damage to cargo occasioned by bad storage, by improper and insufficient dunnage etc. At the end of the charter party it was expressly provided that the charterer's stevedore at the loading port was to be employed at current market rate but not exceeding owner's contract rate; all mats and requisites to be provided by the steamer. The question was, who in the first place as a matter of law, was responsible for the insufficiency of dunnage. Apart from those concluding clauses of the charter party, there could be no doubt that a shipowner was liable for damage arising out of insufficient or improper dunnage. The question was whether that liability had been modified by the clause in the charter party which said that the charterer's stevedore at loading port was to be employed at current market rate not exceeding owner's contract rate. The learned judge upon the authority of Harris v. Best 68 L. T. 76, had come to the conclusion that upon the terms of the charter party the stevedore chosen by the charterers was to be the agent and paid servant of the shipowners for the purpose of discharging the cargo and in that conclusion their Lordships entirely agreed.

There remained, however, the question of fact whether the damage was or was not caused by improper dunnage on the defendant's part. After considering the conflicting evidence and the arguments of the learned counsel on the point, their Lordships were of opinion that the learned judge was right in holding that damage to a certain specified extent was caused by improper dunnage and, therefore, the appeal failed with regard to the question of dunnage.

The remaining question as to shortage and sweepings was not so simple. The facts were that rice had been shipped at the port of lading not only by the charterers but by other shippers to whom portions of the cargo space had been leased out. The rice shipped was mostly "naknanjee" rice shipped F. O. B. at the rate of Rs. 7-15. But certain portion of the rice shipped was Laroon rice shipped F. O. B. at Rs. 6-15. The cargo of rice shipped by the charterers which were as the bills of lading stated, in perfectly good order and condition and were to be delivered subject to the exceptions and conditions specified, in like good order and condition from the ship's tackle, showed upon discharge at port of destination a shortage amounting to between 380 and 400 cwts. The sweepings of rice lying loose in the ship after discharge amounted to about 575 cwts and that it was therefore obvious that certain portions of the sweepings could not have been from the bags shipped by the charterers but must have been from other bags shipped by other persons. If the bill of Lading were the only test of liability, it could hardly be doubted that shipowners could not be liable for shortage due to escape from bags. But, in case of a conflict of provisions, the prevailing contract was the charter party which provided that the steamer was to be responsible for any proved shortage (admitted to be between 300 and 400 cwts in the present case) and that all sweepings were to be delivered to the charterer. That was the agreement between the parties. It appeared, therefore, to their Lordships, that the learned judge was right in his decision upon that point. The judgment of the Lower Court was, therefore affirmed and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

KANARA FOREST CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

NARNAPPA TIMAYA AND THREE OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge at Karwar, who partly confirmed the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. G. K. Kumble, First Class Magistrate at Sirsi.

The facts are that the petitioners, the original accused 1, 3, 4 and 5, are joint brothers of the Hairk caste, maintaining themselves by agriculture at Tatguni, in the Sirsi Taluka. The four petitioners and another accused 2, were prosecuted by the Forest Department for the offence of felling and burning trees at Tatguni. This forest land had been originally assigned to the villagers of Tatguni including the accused, who were enjoying several privileges, one of which was the right of cutting unreserved trees without doing unnecessary damage to the forest and of removing minor forest produce for agricultural purposes. The prosecution alleged that the accused felled and burnt green trees some time between the 1st of October, 1914, and 15th March, 1915, thereby causing a loss of Rs. 660 to the Forest Department. Accused 2 admitted having removed green leaves only from the forest and was convicted on his own admission and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The other accused pleaded not guilty. The learned Magistrate found them guilty of the offence complained of by the Forest Department as well as of removing green leaves, an offence under section 25 (f) of the Forest Act, and sentenced the accused 1 to undergo rigorous imprisonment of one month and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and the remaining accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each. From this decision, accused 1 alone appealed to the Sessions Judge at Karwar, the sentences in the case of the other accused being non-appealable. The Sessions Judge held that there was absolutely no evidence against the accused as to felling and burning of trees but that that was conclusive evidence of the minor offence, viz., removing green leaves. As a result the Sessions Judge acquitted accused 1 of the major offence and remitted the sentence of imprisonment, the fine being reduced to Rs. 25. Thereupon the accused applied to the High Court in revision.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, for the petitioners, contended that the slender evidence as to felling and burning of trees being disbelieved by the Sessions Judge, the major offence could not be brought home even to accused 3, 4 and 5. The sole question therefore was whether the conviction on the minor count was right. Removal of green leaves from any tree in a reserved forest would ordinarily be an offence under section 25 of the Forest Act. But in this case the forest land had been assigned to the village community under section 27 of the Act and certain rules framed purporting to give privileges to agriculturists. Under the last clause of section 27, the other provisions including those of section 25 would not apply if inconsistent with the rules framed by Government. Under the rules, the agriculturists had the right of cutting and removing minor forest produce and, of even cutting unreserved trees. If unreserved trees could be cut, it stood to reason that leaves of such trees could be removed. The fact that the Forest Department did not complain against the removal of leaves was a significant one inasmuch as it suggested the inference that the removal of green leaves in this case was not an offence. It lay heavily on the prosecution to prove that the green leaves removed by the accused were from reserved trees. There was no evidence at all to show that the leaves were of this description. On the contrary the Panchnama showed that leaves had been removed from unreserved trees. The conviction was therefore not sustainable.

The Government Pleader, for the Crown, submitted that the Range Forest Officer had stated in answer to a question from the Court that villagers could not remove green leaves.

Mr. Justice Shah said: The question before us is one of interpreting the rules. The opinion of a particular forest officer would be of little use to us.

Accused 2 had admitted his offence and was convicted on his own admission. He did not appeal. That showed that villagers understood the removing of green leaves as an offence. A new point was sought to be made in the High Court. No evidence was forthcoming on the question whether removal of green leaves was an offence for the reason that the defence did not raise this point in the Courts below.

Mr. Murdeshwar, in reply, submitted that the plea of guilty of accused 2 should not affect the defence of the four accused who pleaded not guilty. The defence was under no obligation to set up any plea. "Prima facie" it is the prosecution which ought to establish the necessary facts constituting an offence. The facts proved in the case, did not disclose any offence.

Their Lordships accepted the contentions of the petitioners and set aside the convictions and sentences passed by the lower Court. The conviction and sentence passed on accused 2 was also set aside under section 439, Criminal Procedure Code, although he did not apply to the High Court.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the petitioners.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final disposal.

59-15-1083-15.—Mulji & Tha. Ismail Allarakhia, Dattarya R Gandhi, Amin & D, Part Heard.

60-15-1110-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Hardwarimal Murlidhar & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, Mer K & Co.

O S 49-15-958.14.—Mulla & M. Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulamhussein Ladhabhai & ors. Payne & Co, Kanga & S, Bhai K. & G, Edg G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

S C 1437-15.—Little & Co Wilfred Bycroft Padgett, v. Jamshedji Hormasji Chothia, Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1087-14.—Matubhai J & M, Gulam Mahomed Haji Esmail Noorani, v. Mahomed Rahimtulla.

126-15.—Dastur & Co, Rattanshaw Mancherji Dastur, v. Carl William Grant Gay & anr.

499-15.—Mulji & Tha, Hooseinbhai Fazalbhai Peer Mahomed, v. Karimbhai Peermahomed & Co., a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

510-15.—Mulji & Tha, Hooseinbhai Fazalbhai, & anr, Karimbhai Peermahomed, Captain & Vaidya.

1190-15.—Dastur & Co, Rupram Madan Gopal, a firm, v. Ramkaranji Mundhra.

1371-15.—Dikshit & Pur, Vallibhaj Tatabhai, a firm, v. Nazirally Sallebhai.

1419-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Prier De Soane & Co, a firm, v. Gulam Nabi Mahomed Seyat, & ors.

1439-15.—Hiralal & Co, Nensey Cassam, v. Daghu Gulabbhai.

1454-15.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, in Liquidation, v. Ijatrai Amratlal Parekh & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1457-15.—Motichand & D, Keshowji Hirji, v. Balwant Vithal, Jehangir S M & H.

1459-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Kondaji Bapuji, v. Bomanji Rastomji & Co, a firm.

1460-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Umar Haji Sumar, v. Shapurji Cooverji Mistry.

1462-15.—Dastur & Co, The Narsingirji Mafg. Co, Ltd, v. Bholabhai Nanabhai & ors, Edgelow G. W & Co.

1470-15.—Payne & Co, Nursingji Nemaji & Co, a firm, Narayen Bhaskar, ors.

1471-15.—Motichand & D, Sakerlal Girjashankar & ors, v. Dwarkadas Jlhmabhai & anr, Mehta D Lalji.

1472-15.—Bhimji & Co, Messrs. Markandrai, a firm, v. Bhailal Harilal, Amin & Desai.

1473-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Jiwabai, widow, & anr, v. Ramrao Krishnalal & ors.

1474-15.—Payne & Co, Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, & anr, v. Jamaspji & Maneckji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

7-16.—Motichand & D, Tyaballi Allibhai Daruwalla, v. Abdullabhai Kamrudin & anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V. Raghavaya N & Co., Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EX-SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Harold George Skinner, an ex-soldier, with cheating Hussein Rahimtoola.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused gave a false name and address and induced the complainant to part with a watch and clothes, valued at Rs. 41-14-0. He was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, in default to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The value of the articles was paid in the Court to the complainant by the uncle of the accused.

THEFT AT APOLLO BUNDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Luxman Ratna with the theft of gold sleeve links, valued at Rs. 50.

It was alleged that the accused went into the bungalows of Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Honeybone at the Apolla Bunder, saying he was sent by the landlord to effect some repairs. He then managed to steal the articles. He was subsequently arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SHA HARGOVIND ANANDJI DESAI'S CHARITIES.

REPORT POR 1915.

The Secretary of the above charities sends us for publication the following report.

During the year under report Messrs. Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Mohanlal Kamalsey, Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Judge Small Causes Court, and Rao Bahadoor Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, C.I.E., Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate acted as the trustees of the charities. Mr. Dinkar Nana Moroji also acted as a trustee till his death i.e., November 1915.

The Trustees' office is at Bhuleshwar in one of the trust properties and the following different branches of charities are manager by the trustees.

The credit balance on 1st January 1915, was Rs. 86,721-13-6, amounts received as rents of the trust properties and interest of the Government Securities being added to the same the gross income amounted to Rs. 1,34,700-2-3. Deducting from this, amounts spent for repairs of trust properties, Boarding House, Office establishment, Sadavart, general expenses, annuity to Shri Goculnathji Temple at Mangrol, payment to widows and orphans, the net balance on the 1st of January 1916, was Rs. 99,496-11-5.

The charities maintain the following institutions:—

(1) *Distribution of Sadavarat*:—About 80 pucca sidhas, consisting of flour, rice, dall, ghee, salt and daxina are distributed every morning at Sha Hargovind Anandji Desai's Wari. On Agiaras and such other Hindoo holidays, faral consisting of ground-nuts, plantain and dates is distributed.

(2) *Boarding House*:—This institution maintains 37 boarders who are fed, clothed and supplied with books and such other necessaries, etc., free of charge.

(3) *Help to Hindu Widows*:—Twenty widows receive help from the Trust Fund and of these 8 receive Rs. 10 per month and 12 receive Rs. 8 per month.

(4) *Help to Hindu Orphans*:—Twenty orphans receive Rs. 6 per month.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 24th January 1916 was 30.215 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 23rd January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.979 Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.1 "
Dew point	59.4 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.588 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	83.4 "
Minimum do. do	69.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNE,NE,NW,NNW,N
Movement of Wind do do.	196 Miles.

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. B11

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 24.

Disturbance entering north-west India yesterday has given local precipitation in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province and light showers at Chaman and Karachi. The temperature remains above the normal in north-west India.

Forecast:—Further snowfall in Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature has fallen slightly but is still in excess at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.13" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in Kathiawar but drier at Neemuch. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess in Kathiawar and at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions have disappeared in Baluchistan but have become more marked in north-west India and some showers have occurred in Sind.

A few showers may occur in Rajputana and the Punjab and possibly in Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 24th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	53.2	43.6	82	..	2.60	—4.55
Jask	72.8	61.4	62	..	0.61	—1.63
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	82.3	68.6	69	..	0.27	—1.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.1	49.5	70	..	0.13	—0.45
Rawalpindi	71.7	39.3	87	0.04	0.23	—2.70
Lahore	76.2	44.5	74	..	0.17	—1.09
Hissar	76.9	45.4	44	..	0.02	..
Ambala	74.7	41.3	69	..	0.28	—1.06
Delhi	74.8	49.7	44	..	0.02	—1.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.6	49.0	43	..	0	—0.80
Mainpuri	76.3	44.7	59	..	0.01	—1.14
Jhansi	79.3	47.3	46	..	0.24	—0.77
Cawnpore	76.2	48.9	58	..	0.02	—1.02
Allahabad	77.6	47.0	56	..	0.14	—1.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	83.1	53.8	56	..	0	—0.40
Karachi	74.9	65.3	75	0.13	0.13	—0.49
Ajmer	76.0	47.4	54	..	0.05	—0.68
Jalpore	77.5	49.0	45	..	0.11	—0.62
Kotah	81.2	54.2	47	..	0	—0.49
Mount Abu	67.7	54.4	75	..	0	—0.54
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.2	59.5	86	..	0	—0.17
Dwarka	79.3	69.5	86	..	0.19	0.09
Veraval	80.4	63.6	73	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	85.1	58.9	95	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	84.4	56.8	83	..	0	—0.32
Surat	85.3	59.7	64	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	87.0	58.6	47	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	88.1	56.9	56	..	0	—0.25
Neemuch	78.7	50.8	42	..	0.06	—0.44
Indore	80.1	50.9	60	..	0.66	—0.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.3	47.3	66	..	0.15	—1.25
Saugor	77.6	56.7	82	..	0.09	—1.37
Hoshangabad	81.7	49.1	58	..	0.12	—1.05
Khandwa	84.6	50.2	54	..	0.63	—0.31
Akola	86.4	52.2	48	..	1.72	0.27
Amroati	85.6	61.8	36	..	0.45	—0.03
Nagpur	85.5	54.3	57	..	0.16	—1.39
Chanda	87.1	54.0	59	..	0.62	—0.64
Raipur	81.7	55.1	56	..	0.33	—0.50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.4	69.0	63	..	0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri	85.3	66.3	40	..	0.31	2.32
Mormugao	83.2	69.5	90	..	0.94	—0.22
Karwar	83.9	68.2	89	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	50.2	48	..	0.16	—0.60
Ahmednagar	81.6	49.4	43	..	3.40	2.32
Poona	85.6	48.5	72	..	0.33	—0.74
Bholapur	87.6	54.9	44	..	1.27	—0.21
Bilapur	86.6	56.0	30	..	1.27	—0.18
Belgaum	83.3	56.6	38	..	1.70	—0.18
Ahmedabad	82.5	54.1	30	..	1.82	0.77
Nizamabad(Indore)	87.9	55.8	57	..	0.88	0.05
Hyderabad	88.5	62.3	73	..	0.79	—0.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.7	69.6	70	..	8.17	4.83
Calicut	86.4	69.7	84	..	18 29	7.06
Cochin	90.3	71.0	62	..	8.34	0.43
Colombo	85.8	68.1	89	..	27.84	7.38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.0	68.2	88	..	20.73	14.51
Bellary	89.5	64.2	60	..	7.28	5.09
Cuddapah	92.3	66.0	63	..	0.44	4.85
Madras	84.3	65.5	85	..	21.24	1.48
Bangalore	85.3	58.8	56	..	3.60	0.06
Coimbatore	88.7	59.5	52	..	6.76	1.90
Trichinopoly	89.0	62.8	76	..	12.73	4.65
Negapatam	82.0	68.5	81	..	24.23	—4.02

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.	
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Mon.	24	m	1	28	6	24	m	7	36	17 10
		1	41a	26	5		7	10a	17	4
Tues.	25	m	1	57	28	2	25	m	8	6	17	8
		2	21a	26	1			7	49a	18	2
Wed.	26	m	2	27	27	7	26	m	8	41	17	7
		3	9a	25	8			8	29a	19	3
Thur.	27	m	3	1	26	11	27	m	9	24	17	7
		4	9a	25	3			9	19a	20	6
Fri.	28	m	3	42	26	3	28	m	10	21	17	7
		5	23a	25	0			10	31a	21	8
Sat.	29	m	4	41	25	6	29	m	11	37	17	6
		6	53a	25	3						
Sun.	30	m	6	2	24	11	30	m	0	41	22	
		8	30a	26	3			1	1a	17	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 24 (Monday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 27m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 28m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 29m.
" 27 (Thursday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 29m.
" 28 (Friday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 29m
" 22 (Saturday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 30m.
" 23 (Sunday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 30m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	12 " "	9h.	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20 " "	1h.	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	"	6h.	5-1 a.m.

ANARCHICAL CRIME IN CALCUTTA.

"THE PIONEER'S" VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 23.

The "Pioneer" in an article on the recent crimes in Calcutta writes:—The impartial critics both inside and outside the province have not been able to share Lord Carmichael's cheerfulness at the prospect presented by the frequent recurrence of anarchist crime and impunity enjoyed by its perpetrators. Police, we feel sure, are doing what they can to frustrate the fell designs of the anarchist, but the point to be considered is whether the time has not arrived in Bengal for the Government to take in hand the business of suppressing this form of crime. The inhabitants of the areas that constantly provide the scene for crimes of this character and where nothing is done to bring criminals to justice, might perhaps in certain instances, at any rate, be taught to appreciate their responsibilities by paying for a reinforcement of the guardians of law, which is so often defied in their midst and a great deal more attention might also be paid than at present to restricting powers for harm of various political suspects. What the administration certainly cannot afford to do much longer is to persist in what seems to be its present policy of waiting to see how the anarchist proposes to reform himself.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE CALLED AT PUSA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

A Press Communique issued in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture states that the question of agricultural education has for some time been under the consideration of the Government of India and in order to obtain the advice of experienced officers of all the departments concerned as well as of non-official gentlemen who have taken a special interest in the subject, it has been decided to convene a small informal conference at Pusa on the 4th of February, 1916, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill to discuss the subject in all its bearings.

The following gentlemen will probably attend the conference:—The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, President; Mr. B. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, Mr. J. Mackenna, Deputy Commissioner, Myaungmya; Mr. A. C. Dobbs, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. R. W. B. C. Wood, Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore (Madras); Mr. D. Clouston, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces; Mr. G. Clarke, Agricultural Chemist, United Provinces; Mr. J. H. Barnes, Agricultural Chemist, and Principal, Lyallpur College. Punjab; the Hon. Mr. C. F. De La Fosse, Director of Public Instruction, U. P.; Mr. S. H. Fremantle, C.I.E., Collector of Allahabad; the Hon. Mr. J. G. Cumming, Bengal; the Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, Educational Advisor with the Government of India, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Bombay, Rai Jwala Prasad Bahadur, Government Pleader, Arrah.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the P. and O. Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind:—

Mr A E Argall; Mr D A Thom; Mrs Priestman and child; Mr J Billinge; Miss W Cox; Rev J H Hewison; Miss J L Myers; Mrs Schellette; Mr and Mrs P C Wood; Mr W Smith; Mrs G E Goames; Rev G E Marris; Mrs Marris and infant; Miss M Taylor; Mrs G E Roper ayah and infant; Miss Burgess; Miss E N Cook; Mr N Kemp; Mrs E J McCausland; Sister M Francis; Sister K Prisca; Mrs Jackson child infant and nurse; Miss M N Keith; Mrs M Kemp and 2 children; 2nd-Lt E Johnson; Lt R W Gray; Miss W M Keneington; Miss M Griffin; Mr B P Seervai; Mrs E L Smyth; Mrs Curjel; Dr (Miss) Dagmar; 2nd-Lt Evenett; Lt C D Arrindell; Miss Ramsay; Rev and Mrs G D Phillip); Mrs Mayes Flanigan; Conductor and Mrs Brown and 2 children; Mrs C F Rogers; Mrs W E Rogers and child; Mr A Farquhar; Stff/Sergt Bown; Mrs Bown and child, Miss Bown; Mr J Scott; Mr S N Maitra; Mr E Phillips; Mrs M Carpenter; Mrs M Marksman and child; Mrs Beldwin and infant; Miss Taylor; Mrs Forsdyke; Mrs Gillick and infant; Mrs Grout; Mr Grout; Miss Grout and 3 children; Mrs Drew; Mrs J E Clark; Miss Redabough; Mr. and Mrs Beckdalh; Mr W H Cardale; Mr J W Edie; Mrs E L Mayeoy; Mr M G Norman; Mr J A Fyffe; Miss W F Reynolds; Mr F S Warden; Mr J E Duncan; Mr L W McDonald; Miss E Atkinson; Mr and Mrs Gray; Mr W C Beaubont; Mrs Simpson and infi; Cadet Coombe; Mrs Philp; Mr D Neynell; Mr A Dickinson; Mr A C Conborough; Mr and Mrs Cunningham infi and ayah; Maj W Cairncress; Capt C Underwood; Mr F C Foord Plant; Mr H H Clark; Mr B S Kavanaugh; Miss K Goodsen; Mr E B Roberts; Mr W McCleod; Lt W Bulloch; Mrs D L Matthews; Mr A A Brown; Mr L Arnatein; Lt Ives St John; Comdr K W Louis and servant; Capt A King-Mason and servant; Lt Smith and servant; Amrathlal Kalianjee; Foolchuna Kapurchind; Raichand Bava.

Mrs. Simons; Mrs. J. Smith; Mrs. James and Infi.; Mrs. Gajarend 2 Children; Maj E. A. Marples; Capt. S. Brichta; Capt. T. C. Stafford; 2nd Lt. E. C. Walters; 2nd Lt. A. R. Nather; 2nd Lt. L. A. H. Tansley; Sub-Com. and Mrs. Appleby 2 Children and infi; Lt. R. G. Gardner; Capt. Armstrong; Mr. M. Shafi; Mr. R. Nehra; Mr. C. F. Angus; Mrs. N. W. Evans; Mrs. Woolcombe infi. and nurse; Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Jenkins; infant, Miss, and nurse; Miss Hart; Mr. H. Boden; Mrs. E. C. Abbott; Mrs. P. H. Brichta; Mr. A. Brown; Miss E. M. Cocknyne; Mrs. A. Hayes, 3 children and infi; Mrs. R. Gilpin; Mrs. Goddard; Mrs. E. Fisher, and child; Mrs. Goodburn, and child; Mrs. Irvine; Mrs. Woodford; Mrs. Ambrose, and child; Mrs. Donegan; Mrs. McNaly child and infi; Mrs Sharpe, 2 children and infi; Mrs. Grinstead; Mrs. Camp; Mrs. Slater, and child; Mrs. Jones and infi; Mrs. Harrison; Mrs. Cooper; Mrs. Knight; Mrs. Filby; Miss Chambers; Miss Culpan; Miss Watts; Miss Wrightman; Miss Groom; Miss Woodward; Miss Mason.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C 19

A CALL TO ARMS.

AN APPEAL TO THE MARATHAS

We have received for publication the following appeal by "A Maratha":—

At a time when the whole world is singing to the praise of the Indian soldiers who have been fighting on the battlefields of Europe and Asia for a cause which is righteous and just, it is but meet that every effort should be made to rouse the martial feeling of the fighting classes living in the different parts of the vast Continent of Hiudusthan. I confine my attention to Maharashtra, the home of the mighty Marathas. I appeal to those who call themselves the descendants of those mighty warriors whose names are almost daily uttered in the land of their birth. I appeal to them to rouse them to a sense of their duties. The handful of the Marathas that are shedding their best blood in foreign lands for the sake of their King have really proved that they can certainly hold their heads high; and with pride call themselves the descendants of the great men that once lived and glorified the land which gave them birth. Ye, that have not done anything of the kind yet, can you lag behind your brothers and can you not do anything of the kind they have done? The handful of men that were given the opportunity, have shown that they are soldiers—soldiers to the core—soldiers that can bravely resist odds and with val

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Education Society's Schools Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Municipal Rate-payers' Elections.

P & O. s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with English mails due at 7 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 p.m. Spartacus and 9-30 p.m. "The Scamps."

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Bombay University Special Convocation for conferring Degree of LL. D. on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m. Spartacus.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Jan. 25.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade to-day Tuesday 25th instant at Santa Cruz at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts. Regimental saddles, rifle and sword.

"A" and "B" Troops will parade on Wednesday the 26th instant at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle and sword.

Enrolment.—Trooper Harold Burge Harmer having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

A. E. BAIRD, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.

Jan. 24.

No. 30—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 23rd January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B Banks.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.

No. 31—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—:

Wednesday 26th instant at 7 a.m. 6" B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

Saturday 29th instant at 7 a.m. 6" B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 22—Motor Mechanics.

Motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics are required for service overseas.

Terms of service, etc., can be had on application at Headquarters.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 35—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday, 30th instant at 9-15 a.m. Rifle Drill.

Sunday 30th instant at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sunday 30th instant at 11 a.m. Lecture.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 36—Parades.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Wednesday the 26th idem at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 37—Parades.

Wednesday 26th instant at 8 a.m. Factory Section.

Friday 28th instant at 4-45 p.m. Battery Drill.

Sunday 30th instant at 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 25.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghatkopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on Thursday morning 27th, and on Sunday, 30th January. Officers Commanding Coys. who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Any men who have not fired their Recruits course of musketry must attend the Range on Saturday, 29th instant.

Any men, who have only their Standard Test to fire, must attend the range on Monday, 31st instant.

11. Billets.—Companies are detailed for Billets at Santa Cruz as follows:—

A. E. J. Friday. February, 4th to Monday February 7th.

B. G. Friday, February 11th to Monday, February 14th.

F. H. Friday, February 18th to Monday February 21st.

C. D. Saturday. February 26th to Monday February 28th.

MONDAYS.

1. Parades for the period ending 1st prox.

"F" Coy. parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order. khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"C" "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.

TUESDAYS.

A. Coy. parade in mufti at 6 p.m. at the Liquor Shed close order drill.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from Sections 1 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Company drill at Headquarters.

"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles, etc.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evening-parade with arms musketry and Coy. drill

"C" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6 p.m. sharp. All members are expected to attend.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C". "D". "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

Signallers of all Companies will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer at 7-15 a.m. until further orders. Proficiency Candidates will parade at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti with rifles and side arms.

"J" Coy. parade No. 3 and 4 Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

THURSDAYS.

"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets rifles etc.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"J" Coy.—Coy. parade Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

Proficiency Candidates will parade at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti.

FRIDAYS.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters, at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy. drill at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

"A" Coy. No parade.

"C" "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m

"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from Sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

SATURDAYS.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant. Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Through Bolt's and Bars" .....Urbach
Overture—"Stradella" .....Flotow
Valse—"Verschmahte" .....Lincke
Selection—"The Count of Luxembourg" Lehar
Song (Cornet Solo)—"Rose in the Bud" .....Dorothy Forster.
Melodies from—"The Sunshine Girl" ...Rubens
Intermezzo—"Anona" .....Grey.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY'S GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Princess Mary's Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Old Comrades .....Teike
Gavotte—Confidences .....E. Wesly
Valse—Love and Life in Holland .....A. Joyce
Selection—Patriotic Memories ...E. St. Quentin
Interlude—Far from Home .....P. Bouillon
Valse—Nights of Gladness .....C. Ancliffe
Two-Step—The Wedding Glide .....Hisch.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated at this dispensary during the month of December was 607 of which there were 37 males 276 females, and 294 children.

GIFT TO THE MAHOMEDAN ORPHANAGE

Bai Rahematbai, widow of Haji Jakria Haji Ahmed Patel, the founder of the Orphanage, has granted silver shirt button sets for use of all the orphans.

KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION.

On Sunday last at 4 p.m. in the premises of the New English School an interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. D. K. Rele on 'The Education of Children.'

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Mr. Fakirchand Purshottam, a Hindu Merchant living in Bhoiwada Street has complained to the Police that ornaments of the value of Rs. 607 have been taken away from his room on Sunday night, by some one breaking into his room.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague occurred in the city on Saturday, one attack ane one death being reported from Byculla, Mandvi and Parel each. There were four attacks and two deaths from small-pox. There was no case of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 71 as compared with 46 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 87 of 1914.

A HINDU CRIKETER HONOURED.

A meeting of Karwarkars was held on Sunday last in Koregaonkar's Buildings, New Bhatwadi Road, to mark their high appreciation of the splendid display made by Mr. V. V. Kantak in the Cricket Carnival that took place in Bombay last December. Mr S. V. Palekar, who was in the chair presented Mr. Kantak with a gold watch with chain.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

A very serious accident happened on Sunday last at Cumballa Hill resulting in the death of a Parsi gentleman. At a meeting of Lodge Sir Lawrence Jenkins a resolution of condolence was passed at the death of Worshipful Brother J. E. Mody and in order to convey it to the members of his family five members of the Lodge, all brother-masons Mr. Edulji Jehangir Davar, Professor Jehangir Edulji Davar, Mr. Raghunandan N. Kothare, Mr. Dosabhoy R. Sethna and Mr. Rustomji Temulji Sethna were driving in a shigram belonging to Mr. Kothare. When they had reached Messrs. Femp and Company's shop on the Gowalia Tank Road the horse suddenly took fright and as the driver when trying to get down fell down the animal bolted up the Pardea Road and collided with a Municipal lamp. The result of the collision was that the body of the shigram came off, but the horse proceeded on its mad career. Mr. Kothare managed to jump down in the meanwhile and succeeded in catching the horse after chasing it. Mr. Rustomji Sethna was injured severely and was rendered unconscious, and he died in the Parsi General Hospital where he was taken. The other occupants also were severely shaken and injured.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 40,45,801-2-11; 22nd Instalment from Sind Branch, Rs. 5,000; 18th Instalment from East Khandesh Rs. 2,700; Khimji Dayal Esq., (for Christmas presents for sick and wounded soldiers), Rs. 1,500; The Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rs. 1,000; Oonkaji Kasturchand Esq., (for Christmas presents for sick and wounded soldiers) Rs. 500; 17th Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; Lt-Col. J. R. B. G. Carter for the first quarter of 1916, Rs. 300; Lodge Independence Lucknow, Rs. 100; Captain J. L. Eden, Rs. 69; All Saints Church Malabar Hill, Rs. 30 12; Khan Bahadur Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 40,60,510-14-11.

LORD HARDINGE'S DEPARTURE.

RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

A preliminary meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay will be held on Monday at the Municipal Hall to consider the steps to be taken to accord a fitting reception to Lord Hardinge when he arrives in Bombay next March to proceed to England.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will present an address to his Excellency. All the addresses including the one by the Municipal Corporation will be presented in the Town Hall.

DADABHAI NAOROJI PROCESSION.

MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS.

As already announced it is proposed to take Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in procession through the city on the 28th instant from the University Building upto the Sandhurst Bridge and it is a desire of those who are making arrangements for the procession that the Congress Volunteers, Moslem League Volunteers, the Bhatia, the Lohana and Kapole Volunteers should accompany the procession in their respective uniforms. Those Volunteers who want to take part in the procession are requested to attend the Volunteers' meeting on Tuesday, the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum when the details of the procession will be explained to them.

DRAMA IN BOMBAY.

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

The Royal Opera House is to be congratulated upon securing the return visit of the Howitt-Phillips Company, for it is not often that Bombay is treated to real plays and this theatre is the best equipped for their presentation in all India. No company touring this country has ever had such a big repertoire as this one, for they could, if necessary, put on seventy-six different ones in succession. They are well, variegated some being the very latest London successes and others having been the rage of England in the 'nineties and subsequently. The first night, opening with "Milestones" next Saturday, show that they will be produced with discretion. Thus we have on Monday Hall Caine's famous drama "The Prodigal Son," and next to it, on Tuesday, that strong Canadian work of Somerset Maugham's, "The Land of Promise." A farce comes later in the week. For the first part of the season, at any rate, a fresh production will be staged each night. Seats may now be booked at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s.

MR. BANDMANN'S LATEST ENTERPRISE

"THE SCAMPS" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Mr. Bandmann's latest enterprise "The Scamps" arrived by the "Kaiser-i-Hind" yesterday, under the direction of Mr. Wolseley Charles. They come direct from a London season, which is more or less of a refreshing novelty as far as Bombay is concerned, having concluded a very successful season with the Revue "Nicely Thanks" at the Strand Theatre. There can be no doubt about the excellence and high quality or their entertainment, as their press cuttings from the leading London papers declare them to be far and away the best of all like combinations.

They specialise in burlesque to such an extent that the "Morning Leader" said this portion of their entertainment was even better than the "Follies" from which company several members of the "Scamps" are drawn. Their opening performance takes place to-night at 9-30 sharp. and it is hoped that theatre-goers will not turn up late which not only spoils the opening numbers for the artistes, but for the public too, especially as the progrmme will be given exactly as in London.

SIR R BINDRANATH'S NEW PLAY

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore is making arrangements for a theatrical performance of a new play of his entitled Falguni at his Calcutta residence in aid of the Famine Relief Funds. Sir Rabinira, his brothers, anl students and teachers of the Bolepur school will appear on the stage. The moral of the play is that death should be viewed as a mere transition and that there is nothing in it to strike terror to soul.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S DONATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 24.

The recent appeal issued by the promoters of the Hindu University seems to be meeting with satisfactory response and the latest donor who has come forward with a large sum is his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. His Highness has contributed the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to the general fund and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 for ten years.

The Committee expects to collect a large sum at the time of the coming function.

The Raja Sahib of Suket State has made a generous donation of Rs. 5,000 and a perpetual grant of Rs. 200 per mensem to the proposed Sanatan Dharm College at Lahore.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

ENTRIES FOR NINTH EXTRA MEETING

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Seeta, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e g North, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension, aged.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's b e g Smirk, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch aus g Maltronus, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch e m Chastity, 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e g Persistence, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br cb h R. G., 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.
Mr. T. Harrison's br aus g Strathroyale, aged.
Mr. Carnegy's b aus g Bonfire, aged.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Mile.

Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. J. L. Fagan's b a h Buttercup, 13-3½, aged.
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Royal Court, 4 years.
Mr. Bhogilal Shivlal's g a h Bhatty Chief, 6 years.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeh, 13-1½, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, aged.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

The Chief of Mhaisal's g a h Active, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice, 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado, 4 years.
Mr. Lara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. K. Cassambhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Frank's g a h Mount Pleasant (late Hongkong), 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Rag Time, 5 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Sphere, 5 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Cardiff, 14-0, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Abdul, 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Paradise, 13-2½, aged.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, 6 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Abood Banker's b a h Heliograph, aged.
Mr G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, aged.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph, 13-3, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Columbus, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Murpho, 4 years.
Mr Johnson's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 14-0, 4 years.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. R. Salim's g a h Lot, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Victory, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 4 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 4 years.
Mr. Munsur Mahomed Salim's ch a h Ladakh, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan, 4 years.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's g a h Paradox, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Revivor, 5 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 4 years.
Mr. A. W. Essa's ch a h Safi, 13-2½, aged.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan and Mr. H. Kadum's g a h Challenger, 6 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 14-0, 4 years.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valijee Moosajee's ch a h England, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul, 13-2, 6 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½, 6 years.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha 13-3½.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava, 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Full Moon, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Section, 13-3½.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust, 14-0.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sultan, 4 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Leader, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Crusader, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Royal Ensign, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Orion, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Coromandel, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Refusal, 14-0, 3 years.
Messrs. E. and H. Kadum's g a h Golden Sparrow, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' br a h Portugal, 14-0, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Centaur, 14-0, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Ivanhoe, 3 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2, 4 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Mandala, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. Cecil's g a h Planet, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Cecil's g a h Archer, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Diamonds, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 4 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Abdoola Mana's g a h Acetine, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Hasan Zuheir's b a h Nyvaro, 4 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's b a h Islamee, 3 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's b a h Rahad, 5 years.
Mr. Saif bin Jassim's g a h Barbarian, 3 years.
Mr. Saif bin Jassim's g a h Royal Prince, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Ali Chavoosh's b a h Nubian, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Rising Star, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Neptune, 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Tigris, 4 years.
Messrs. Valijee Moosajee and Syed Mahomed's b a h Gazal, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Speculation, 13-1, 4 years.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Fairy Gold (late Chakrata), 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. B. S. Vakil's ch a h Sagacious, 13-2, 6 years.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. R. Salim's g a h Mahmoodia, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kenneth, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's ch a h Caledonia, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Haji Fatah Khaderi's g a h Lightning, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Joova Nasir's br a h Milos, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Aziz's br a h Sabir, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Aziz's b a h Azad, 13-3½, 3 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Aurora, 14-0, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Master Key, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan and Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Come Soon, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Porridge, 6 years.
Mr. Albert's g a h Wheeler, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's b a h Collingwood, 3 years.
Mr. Sulleman Dakeel's b a h Isolation, 13-3½, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Angler, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Monarch, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's b a h Anveri, 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. Sassoon and Silas Ezekiel's g a h Field Marshal, 13-1½, 4 years.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEN'S SINGLE SEMI-FINALS

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The following are to-day's results:—

There was a large concourse of spectators to witness the struggle between E. M. Atkinson and Z. Shimidzu and between L. S. Deane and S. C. Macadam. The crowd was so big that although there were two galleries erected many had to stand on chairs and benches to get peeps at the play. The second pair were very evenly matched and a lively game was seen, S. C. Macadam winning eventually, 6-2, 2-6 and 7-5.

Deane served well. Macadam proved steadier and more resourceful.

In the other match Z. Shimidzu, champion three years ago, gradually wore Atkinson out. Atkinson in contrast to the Japanese looked big and strong. Of the two he was certainly more skilful but what the Japanese lacked in stature he more than counter-balanced by his agility and his unlimited go. He made Atkinson travel and by the end of the second set Atkinson had no energy left in him. In the first set Shimidzu took the first, third, fifth and seventh games, while Atkinson took the second, fourth eighth, ninth and tenth games, thus Atkinson won the set by 6-4. In the second set the Japanese drew lively, winning the first, second, fourth sixth and ninth games and the set by 6 games to three. Shimidzu simply walked over his opponent in the third set. The former won the first, second, third and fourth games straight off, all love games, and then the seventh and eighth games and the set at 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

In the second round of mixed doubles there were two games and their results are as follows:—

A. W. Shallow and Mrs. Berthoud beat J. Floyd and Mrs. Mortimer, 6-2, 10-8.

R. Drury Davies and Mrs. Davies beat Chas. Carroll and Miss Mcnaught 8-6, 5-7 6-1.

THE WILSON HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION.

The first annual social gathering of the Wilson High School Old Boys' Union was held in the School Hall on Saturday last when Mr. Mirza Alimohomed Khan presided. Among the guests present were the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, Principal of the Wilson High School and the Rev. Mr. MacOmish, the ex-Principal.

The gathering was entertained with music by Messrs. Shete and D'Souza and some magic tricks performed by an "old boy."

Among the speakers was the Rev. Dr. Mackichan who in the course of his speech said that the term "old boy" though paradoxical in form contained a vast meaning. It meant that thought they might get old in years they must retain the spirit and enthusiasm of the boyish dayys. The Old Boys' Union was the means of blessing to the members of the Union and to those who go from the school. After referring to the old, old days Rev. Dr. Mackichan wished that every Wilson High School boy matriculated from the school would meet again in the Wilson College which welcomed them with open portals and which would all the more strengthen the bond of love between the school and the college.

Speeches were also made by Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, Rev. R. MacOmish, Mr. Keluskar, Mr. V. A. Pitale and some old boys.

The President, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed Khan then spoke and after referring to the honour done to him in electing him as President of the Union regretted that he did not find in the gathering many old familiar faces of his school-days.

After light refreshments and conversazione the gathering dispersed at about 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Lord Willingdon presided over the annual meeting of the above Society in the Town Hall yesterday evening, when Lady Willingdon distributed the prizes to successful students. There was a large gathering of both ladies and gentlemen.

The Rev. R. M. Grey read the report for 1915, of the work done by the Society. The report among other things said:—

The schools were inspected as usual by the Government Inspector for European schools, and his reports are thoroughly satisfactory. The following sentences may be quoted:—

"The Principal Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson is shortly going to Europe on furlough. He has brought the three schools of the Society up to a very high level, and the education in all three keeps well abreast of modern ideas. The new buildings at Byculla, and the new wing of the John Connon School bear witness to his zeal for efficiency. The School grant deserves reassessment, but the situation arising from the war renders this impossible."

War Work.—At the John Connon School the girls have worked throughout the year for the Women's War Relief Fund and have made comforts, mittens, kneecaps, Balaclava helmets belts Red Cross Bags, etc., from wool and materials kindly supplied from the Central Depot. Nearly 200 articles have been made during the year. The girls of the Byculla School have also been busy throughout the year sewing and knitting for our soldiers. In the monsoon, with Miss Evans' and Miss Moreton's help, the John Connon girls prepared a Cantata, "Briar Rose," which was given in the hall of the Y.W.C.A. on two successive evenings. It was quite a success and nearly Rs. 600 was sent in to the War Relief Fund and the Belgian Fund. The same Cantata is to be acted again soon, in aid of the Naval Fund. The little girls of the Colaba School had a concert in aid of the War Fund the proceeds of which were above Rs. 100.

Former Pupils.—Quite a number of the boys who have recently left us have obtained commissions in the army. One of these, Captain Noel Wright, has been killed at the front, while another Lieutenant E. Priestly died in Bombay. J. Garrioch one of the old boys, was on submarine E 13, which was stranded on the coast of Denmark. Ian Weatherall Norman George, Cyril Ansell have got commissions, while F. Priestly was with the New Zealand contingent at Gallipoli. Several others like Willie Wilkinson, Cyril Canty and A. Jervis, joined the volunteer corps and were sent to East Africa, where Jervis has been wounded. Some others of our old boys are at the front in the I.M.S. or the R.A.M.C., while quite a number have joined the Mercantile Marine.

The students then went through an interesting programme of songs, and drill, and Lady Willingdon distributed the prizes to the successful boys and girls.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Lord Willingdon then said he wished to thank heartily the students on behalf of the audience for the delightful entertainment that had been given by them. He had to make two observations with regard to that matter. He had some experience of distribution of prizes in schools and he had seen a great number of children giving entertainments at various places, but the students here had given them the best entertainment since they had been in India. And the second remark was this. He had never hitherto a very high idea of Scotch music. He had always associated Scotch music with bagpipes, but the afternoon's music had given him a much higher idea of that music than before. He always felt glad to come to gatherings of that sort, to meet young people who were there to receive their prizes and who had given them a most delightful entertainment. It was always a great pleasure to Lady Willingdon and to himself to go to the schools and meet young students who would grow into useful and good citizens. He was delighted to know something more of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. He could see from what was being done there that day what admirable work that Society had done, and how much the Bombay Government should be grateful to the Society for the work accomplished already. He understood that there was a group of schools; these had been extremely successful during the last few years according to the Government report. Their educational work had been very highly successful, and the Bombay Scottish Education Society was second to none in Bombay as far as educational work was concerned. He congratulated them on that. He had travelled a very great deal over the British Empire and he believed that Scotchmen were a real asset of the Empire because in every part of the Empire they had done their duty to the Empire.

There were two particular matters, said Lord Willingdon, which he had noticed in the report. He understood that owing to the war it had been very difficult for this Society to get a sufficient number of teachers. But he further understood that although the teachers were few they had put such strenuous energies in their work that neither the quality or the quantity of the work had suffered, and he thanked them personally for that. He understood that owing to the war there was some anxiety about the financial situation. He gathered there was a deficit in the building fund of John Connan School of something like six or seven thousand rupees. He would appeal to the audience that they would in a few days, wipe off that deficit entirely. War or no war, it was needless to say, that the education of young children must go on, and he was perfectly confident, knowing as he did the generosity of the citizens of Bombay, that people would come forward to wipe off this deficit. He understood that the Bombay Scottish Education Society has had a warm hope that they would receive a grant from the Government for that building fund. But Lord Willingdon regretted exceedingly that circumstances,—war circumstances,—had made it impossible for the Government to give them any grant. Should, however, matters become too serious for the Bombay Scottish Education Society perhaps it might be well, although he could give no definite promise, to further appeal and approach the Government to see whether they could give any help.

If one looked to the circumstances that were going on around them—the great and terrible war,—there was one thing which he would like to impress upon the young and impressible minds. He would like to impress upon the minds of the rising generation the intense importance of their duty

(Continued in column 5).

(Continued from column 6).

to their Empire. He wanted them to realise that everyone of them had a great responsibility with regard to their duties to the Empire. He felt strongly it was of great importance that while at school the teachers should try to impress tremendously and keenly the necessity for the feeling of love and sympathy for all the people who are around them, and the necessity of extending that sympathy in any part of the Empire where they might have to go. He felt that the boys and girls in the school would take their part in the Empire and do their duty wherever they might be. The British Empire had secured the trust and confidence of every other country in the world, and he hoped that bearing that in mind the young students there would not only be a credit to the school but to the Empire.

Lord and Lady Willingdon took their departure amidst loud cheering.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January, 25, 1916.

A BELATED STEP FORWARD.

The Government Resolution just issued empowering certain city municipalities in the Presidency to elect their own presidents will be welcomed as one practical step, though a partial one, in the advancement of local self-government. According to the latest Government report there are in all 157 municipalities in the Presidency, and the reform announced, that 14 of these municipalities will in future have elected presidents, obviously does not go far enough. The action of the Government is the outcome of the Resolution moved in the July sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, recommending that Government should issue an order under section 23(2) (c) of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 that every city municipality in the Presidency should have an elected president. The Resolution, as we shall show later on, merely demanded for the people of the Presidency what they had been solemnly promised by Government more than thirty years ago and what was moreover a legitimate extension of the provision of the Act itself. It was, however, not acceptable to Government in the form in which it was drafted and, on the suggestion of Lord Willingdon, the Resolution was modified and merely recommended that the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of directing that every president of a city municipality in the Presidency should be elected by such municipality. In view of this modification and the recent Government action thereanent, it will be instructive to recapitulate the history of local self-government in this Presidency in so far as it relates to the position of the presidents of the municipalities,—a history of promises long unfulfilled and hopes long deferred.

The history of this particular question dates as far back as the memorable Resolution of Lord Ripon of 1882 which contemplated that municipal councils should usually elect their own chairmen. It was to give practical effect to the objects of this Resolution that shortly afterwards legislation was undertaken in almost all the provinces with the result that at the present day we find a considerable number of municipalities in Madras, the United Provinces and Bengal having elected-presidents. In our own Presidency a Bill, called the Bombay District Municipal Bill, was introduced into the Legislative Council in 1884 and provided, among other things, "that every president shall be either (1) appointed by the Governor-in-Council by name; (2) an ex-officio president; (3) if the Governor-in-Council so directs, elected by the municipality." The clause, as it stood, gave no power to any municipality to elect its own president. What it permitted was that in some cases, if the Government so directed, it should have that power. It was naturally strongly opposed by the representatives of the people, in the Council, who pointed out that it was in direct contravention of the principle enunciated in the Resolution of Lord Ripon. They, however, withdrew their opposition on the strength of the solemn assurance given by the Government that the discretion reserved by them would be freely exercised. However, as Mr. Patel pathetically reminded the Council in July last, thirty years passed and still the third sub-clause referred to above remained a dead-letter,—in spite of the fact that Lord Ripon's Government had distinctly desired that the privilege should be freely conferred, and the Decentralisation Commission, too, later on made a similar recommendation. The Bombay Government, in short, failed to respond to the progressive spirit of time. Only very recently they, indeed, made a new departure and gave the right to some of the municipalities. But even this concession was qualified by conditions which, apart from being opposed to the spirit of the assurance given in 1884, were of such a character as to make the reform an unreal one, having regard to the existing constitution of the municipalities. For it was stipulated that there should be a clear majority of two-thirds of the total number of the Councillors. Moreover, the election was to be considered to have no binding force until the Government chose to bestow their benediction on the elected candidate through a notification in the Government "Gazette." These conditions still exist, though Government have modified them as far as the Municipalities for which Municipal Commissioners have been appointed. These, will automatically have elected presidents. So far, however, only three Municipalities in the Presidency, viz., Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat have a Municipal Commissioner, and as regards those which are without these officers, only 14, as we have already mentioned, have been conferred the right of electing their own presidents.

It is indeed true that the Resolution moved by Mr. Patel merely asked that the right should be conferred on city municipalities only. And, as the Government Resolution states that there are only 23 such municipalities, of which including Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat, 17 will have elected-presidents. As regards the remainder, it is stated that they are either still "in the earlier stages of their development" or are "comparatively small and far from the district head-quarters," and that, as regards the municipalities in Sind, it is left to the discretion of the Commissioner to decide whether they should or should not have this right. It is difficult to understand that, in spite of the progress made by the people in education and public spirit during the last three decades, the citizens of any city or town should be incapable of managing their affairs under the guidance of a leader elected by themselves,—unless they are so conveniently situated as to be in the leading strings of officials from "the district head-quarters." Nor is it advisable that the discretion regarding the conferring of this power should be left entirely to the individual judgment of one official,—though he may be the Commissioner of a province like Sind. Besides, it is not apparent why, if population has been adopted as the basis of classification, important municipalities like those of Viramgam, Godhra, Thana, Bhusaval, Malegaon, Satara, Pandharpur, Karwar and Ratnagiri having a population ranging from 15 to 23 thousand should have been excluded from the purview of this Resolution. It may be admitted that the Government of Bombay, in taking this step, have given evidence of some willingness to advance the cause of local self-government in the Presidency, but their action, not only does not go far enough in meeting the needs of the people, but even, now is only a partial fulfilment of a pledge given more than thirty years ago.

PEACE OR ARMISTICE?

Those who babble about peace have no clear comprehension of the weighty problems arising out of the war. To begin with, the one Power which caused, and is really carrying on, the war is Germany. Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey are mere catspaws,—mere accidents in the gamble for the European hegemony on which Germany has staked everything, not alone the lives of millions but civilisation itself. Peace, therefore, means peace with the arch-conspirator against civilisation, *the* Central Power of Europe. What does peace with Germany signify? She believes not in peace, any more than in "scraps of paper" called treaties, if either implies a negation of the vital doctrines of her *kultur* that might is right and that her interests are her necessities, which override all the obligations of honour in international dealing. Dr. Arthur Shadwell dwells upon this aspect of the question with great force in an article in the January number of the "Nineteenth Century." Peace with Germany would only accentuate the evils Europe deplores.

"It would make militarism the universal rule and impose the necessity of constant and perfect preparation for war, because any weakness on the part of Powers who possess anything that Germany wants in her present frame of mind would be her opportunity for the renewal of war. The past proves that she would be at no loss for pretexts, and the only security for peace would be a bristling front."

No doubt, one of the conditions of peace the pacifists fondly stipulate for, (in advance,) is disarmament all round but we go back to the old story, what are stipulations, on the one side, and guarantees, on the other, really worth, to Germany? Dr. Shadwell states the grim truth, there is "no third course between surrender and fighting it out." The German plans were laid cleverly enough: crush France, while holding Russia in, conclude peace separately with both; then work unceasingly for the command of the North Sea; acquire an ascendancy in the English Channel; extend the *bloc* to the Middle Sea; and push eastwards to Peshawar. Egypt and the Suez Canal are bye-plays, intended to serve the same end, the final subjugation of England, the wresting of the sceptre of the Sea, and the assertion of German world-dominion. The uncanny way in which the whole programme was laid out is now fairly apparent. These were to form separate books of a new world-epic. Germany's gamble was spoilt by her being forced against her will, and decidedly against her fondest aspirations, to tackle the whole thorny problem all at once. It was England's entry into the war, and the Empire's that spoilt the German game. Not that one is disposed to detract from the heroic part Belgium, now so sorely stricken, played in staying the initial German onslaught on France, but one is thinking of the ultimate issues. Those who talk about peace are wilfully oblivious of the cardinal factor in the situation, that the peace-kites now and again sent up by Germany have this object in view, to secure an early peace with "as little loss and as much advantage in hand as possible in order to prepare for the next war."

That clinches the whole argument. Peace with Germany, in her present frame of mind, flushed, in an insensate way, with her "victories," which are represented by large spaces of enemy countries which she took unawares, is not worth talking about. As already indicated, peace, in any circumstances short of the absolute subjugation of Germany and the break-up of the whole intellectual fabric of her *kultur*, is impossible. Dr. Shadwell does well strenuously to combat the superstitious belief that Germany has been beaten in a military sense and will shortly, after the war, be beaten in a commercial and economic sense. The beating of a caste, Junker, or other, may be easy; but there is no room for any illusion as to the motive-forces that support the greatest Junker among them all,—the All-High Junker. He has the nation behind him. He has victories of sorts to show;—"conquered" enemy territories, which his lieutenants administer, or mal-administer, it does not matter; Kings fleeing from their dominions, their subjects either "subjects" of the Kaiser or fugitives. It is this national opthalmia,—that of Junkerdom, in fact—that has to be cured. The All-High Junker had planned with calculated cunning; it requires even more consummate cunning to defeat him on every line of his nefarious planning. That he planned on peace, after a while, is fairly evident: he must now be disillusioned in that respect.

"EDUCATION MUST GO ON."

There is one point in the speech which Lord Willingdon delivered yesterday at the prize distribution to the successful students of the Bombay Scottish Education Society which provokes some reflections as to the educational policy adopted by Government,—especially on the plea of "war necessity." Referring to the deficit anticipated in the building fund of the John Connon High School of some thousands, his Excellency said:—"Let me appeal to you to wipe off in a few days this deficit entirely. War or no war, it is needless to say that the education of young children must go on, and I am perfectly confident, knowing as I do the generosity of the citizens of Bombay, that people will come forward to wipe off this deficit." The citizens of Bombay have, indeed, seldom been found lacking in generosity, especially when matters educational are concerned. But in every civilized country private generosity, however munificent, is expected to be merely supplemental to the activity of the State which, as the guardian of the purse of the people, is expected first to satisfy the educational needs of the people adequately. We, trust therefore, that, having admitted,—what, after all is an axiom on which all progress is based,—that "war or no war the education of young children must go on," Lord Willingdon will recognize the force of the logical inference that anything which adversely affects, to however slight an extent, the course of education among any class of children, must be regarded as highly reprehensible. Will His Excellency be candid enough to make the further admission that the policy of strict,—and as we have previously shown harmful and false,—retrenchment recently adopted by his Government on the strength of the excuse of war,—which according to his own implied confession can have no compelling force,—is inadvisable, re-actionary and unjustifiable? And this is what according to his showing, it is.

Notes of the Day.

Next Please!

It has come at last! When Austria repudiated the authorship of the Persia outrage and Berlin followed suit, we knew that Turkey would be made the scapegoat. And to-day we are informed that telegrams from Berlin declare that a Turkish submarine sank the Persia and that an official Turkish statement will be published on the subject. Of course, Berlin and Vienna, might have stated in the beginning that the Turk had taken up the game they had been forced to drop,—if it were true. But since it is not true, some delicate negotiations had to be undertaken with Constantinople before Enver and Co. could be persuaded to father this unpleasant episode. Unfortunately for the credulity of the world,—President Wilson and his cabinet, of course, always excepted,—Turkey started the war without a single submarine and without a single officer trained in their use, and it is not easy to believe that such great progress has been made in the art. But President Wilson will believe,—as he believed the story of the Ancona being sunk by an Austrian submarine,—and will heave a sigh of relief, as he takes up his pen to indite a fresh Note to a new quarter. And after Constantinople, Sofia?

A New View of Lord Hardinge.

Various "Anglo-Indians" says "India," have been writing to the "Daily Graphic" to urge that if Lord Hardinge could be induced to remain on in India beyond next April his term of office should be extended to the end of the war. The reason (says one of them) is not simply because through a most critical period Lord Hardinge has ruled India so sympathetically and wisely.

His miraculous delivery from the attempt on his life at Delhi, and the repeated bereavements within his family he has since suffered, are regarded as spcial providences which have consecrated Lord Hardinge a divine and immortal being in the belief and devotion of all India. It used to be said of some of John Bright's speeches that they were an additional British regiment in India; and so long as this war runs on, Lord Hardinge's continued presence in India will be worth more than 100 British regiments there.

The ending of the letter, adds "India," exhibits a great falling-off from this excellent beginning. For the corespondent thinks that if Lord Hardinge must go, his best successor will be Lord Sydenham, who is oddly described as the possessor of "unbounded sympathy with, and a right understanding of, the people of the country!"

Astonishing Revenue Returns.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for nine months of the financial year, says "Truth," is astonishing. In 1914-15, a period that included eight months of war, a sum of £226,694,000 was received. Mr. McKenna's Budget of September 21, added to Mr. Lloyd George's taxes, was to raise this to £304,464,000, an estimated increase of £77,770,000. Of this large addition, £47,751,945 has been actually collected, leaving a round 30 millions of extra revenue to come in during the last quarter, when most people pay their income-tax. In 1914-15, the income-tax yielded £69,399,000. The estimate for the current year is £116,424,000, an increase of 47 millions. Of this increase, only £12,351,000 has accrued, so that, on income-tax alone, we may still expect over 34 millions of further new revenue before March 31. In addition, there is six millions down for excess profits tax, of which none has apparently been yet collected. Unless the Treasury has quite over-estimated its figures, which has not been its habit hitherto, it thus looks as if Mr. McKenna is, up to date, about ten millions ahead of reckoning.

Magisterial Vagaries.

The vagaries of the Magisterial mind received a fresh illustration at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday in two cases dealt with by the Third Presidency Magistrate. An ex-soldier is convicted of cheating a shopman in respect of goods worth Rs. 41. Another man is convicted of entering a house by false pretences and stealing gold sleeve links worth Rs. 50. There does not seem to be a very wide disparity in the degrees of moral turpitude exhibited by these two men. But there is great disparity in the sentences inflicted. In the first case the man was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or three weeks rigorous imprisonment in default. In the second case the sentence was a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or two months rigorous imprisonment. Those who would solve the mystery of this disparity of punishment should read the report for themselves. We are unable to do so. We can only add that the circumstances were aggravated by the fact that, in the first case, the accused had a relative in court who was probably able to pay his fine. In the other case we imagine the man had to go to jail.

The City of Anzac.

The Australians when they rejected resolutely all suggestions that they should call their new federal capital Edwardville, Georgetown or the like manufactured name, and preferred the original ancient title Yass Canberra, gave proof of possessing a fine sense of historic imagination. "But," says the "Manchester Guardian," "Canberra may well give place to the most illustrious made name in history." There is, indeed, a proposal in Australia to call the federal capital Anzac. There surely was seldom so happy a combination of letters as these initials of the official title of the men who did the impossible on the cliffs of Gallipoli, for they make a word with a Homeric ring that speaks of pride and strength in its swinging syllables. The suggestion so to immortalise Anzac and all it means is, adds the "Manchester Guardian,"

a symptom of the fine spirit in which Australia and New Zealand have taken the evacuation of the cliffs and gullies where thousands of their dead lie. In lesser peoples grief might well have turned to anger; in these it has bred new pride and a sterner resolve. They have set an example to the world not less by their temper in misfortune than by the valour of their troops and it will be well if the word that enshrines these qualities is given immortality in the name of what must some day be one of the world's chief cities.

The 1915 Literary Crop.

When the war broke out it was feared that authors and publishers would be among the greatest sufferers. The analysis of books published in 1915 which appears in the "Publishers' Circular," however, indicates that in the book trade as well as in many other trades of England surprisingly normal conditions prevail. In 1906 the number of books published was 8,603 and in 1913 the highest total was reached with 12,379. In 1914 the number fell to 11,537 and in 1915 to 10,665, which is nearly as many as in any year upto 1911. The decrease appears to be greater in new editions,—which form between a fifth and a quarter of the whole,—than in new books, and those who measure national frivolity by the consumption of fiction may find it gratifying as well as instructive to know that the largest decrease is in fiction,—unfortunately it is not the largest decrease relative to the average output. Science and technology come next. As might be expected, there has been an abundance of books on history and geography; and there are increases too in philosophy, religion, philology, agriculture and gardening, military and naval books, business and fine arts. One might draw all sorts of contradictory conclusions from the figures given but, as the compiler of the notes in the "Circular"—who wrote them during a seventy-eight hour's leave from the front,—tells us, "the average quality of the books published at present is probably somewhat lower than during pre-war days."

The Pious Pirate.

The Hunnish murderers murder still
In truly Hunnish fashion;
They can't resist the lust to kill,
It is their ruling passion.

"With God, we're sure of winning now,"
Bill's New Year screed, pray, view it!
"With God." And this, "with God," is how
His pirates try to do it!

God quoted thus in aid of sin!
Well, well, at such conjunctions,
May Satan ask where *he* comes in,
When Bill usurps his functions.

His state of mind is surely odd
Who Heaven to Hell would level,
And thinks he's bound to win "with God,"
While losing with—the Devil.

From "Truth."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BOMBARDMENT OF ERZERUM.

MONTENEGRIN MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON EAST COAST.

THE PERSIA SUNK BY TURKS!

Telegrams from Berlin declare that a Turkish submarine sank the Persia and that an official Turkish statement will be published on the subject.

The Russians continue the pursuit of the centre Turkish Army, which is retreating precipitately from the region of Lake Tortum. After a thousand of the Turkish rearguard had been captured, the remainder fled to Erzerum. The Russians are bombarding the Forts of Erzerum.

The Russians in Persia have occupied Sultanabad.

Severe fighting with heavy losses on both sides has taken place in Mesopotamia at a point 25 miles down the Tigris from Kut-el-Amara.

The Montenegrin Premier explains that the suspension of hostilities had as the sole object the giving of time to assure the retreat of the Montenegrins, Austria thus being delayed for at least a week.

An Italian wireless message foreshadows important Italian action in Albania. The Cabinet has considered the matter, and it is understood far-reaching decisions have been arrived at.

It is announced that the Greek Government sees no objection to the establishment of the Serbian Government at Corfu.

Two hostile seaplanes repeated the attack on the east coast of Kent, but disappeared after being hotly fired on, doing no damage.

The French Ministry for Colonies states that the operations in the Cameroons are drawing to a close, a few roaming detachments of the enemy remaining to be dealt with.

Twenty-four French aeroplanes bombarded the railway stations and barracks at Metz, dropping 130 bombs.

According to a report a sensational statement was expected in Parliament yesterday when Sweden's prohibition of the export of pulp was to be raised.

The age limit for military service in Austria has been increased to fifty-five.

THE PERSIA SUNK BY A TURKISH SUBMARINE!!

MONTENEGRINS' PEACE RUSE TO GAIN TIME.

A TURKISH SUBMARINE!

AUTHOR OF THE PERSIA OUTRAGE.

NEWS FROM BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Telegrams from Berlin declare that a Turkish submarine sank the Persia, and that an official Turkish statement will be published on the subject.

The Austrians and Germans hope that this will settle the Persia question as far as the United States is concerned.

OPERATIONS IN CAMEROONS.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 23.

The Ministry for Colonies announces that the operations in the Cameroons are drawing to a close. Arrangements have been made whereby mixed columns, under General Dobell, will deal with the last detachments of the enemy roaming in the southern regions.

SWEDISH PULP EMBARGO

NOT A REPRISAL AT ALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Reuter is informed in a Swedish official source that the restriction on the export of chemical woodpulp is not a reprisal against anyone.

SHIPPING SITUATION.

DRASTIC MEASURE CONTEMPLATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that a sensational statement is to be expected in Parliament to-morrow when Sweden's prohibition of the export of pulp will be raised.

The "Weekly Dispatch" states that Government has decided on drastic steps with regard to shipping. It may safely be said that there will be no imported luxuries whatsoever in a few weeks time.

Certain necessities will be admitted, for example, bananas, but expensive imported fruits will be debarred and wasteful motoring everywhere seen will be stopped because it is using up shipping which brings petrol and rubber.

Probably the importation of pulp and paper will be cut down by forty per cent.

WITHDRAWAL FROM SUVLA.

PRESS CORRESPONDENT'S ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London January 18th.—A press correspondent who witnessed the Sulva withdrawal writes:—

"The evacuation occupied ten days and was divided into three periods. Firstly, the winter stores and superfluous material were embarked. Next everything except food and ammunition including the first drafts of men and finally two nights were occupied in embarking guns, transport animals and the remainder of the men.

The original plan of abandoning the first line of the trenches was given up as calculated to warn the Turks. Instead of that every appearance of normality was maintained.

In the night from 8 to 1-30 the first line of trenches was held with one rifle every seven yards. Those thus holding the trenches were picked men from each brigade. These were ordered not to leave until they were informed from the beach that all was clear.

The correspondent concludes with an expression of the hope that the force after refitting will once more meet the enemy, where the conditions will be less favourable to his sole military talent of stubborn defence behind the cover."

MONTENEGRIN MYSTERY

THE PREMIER EXPLAINS.

A MERE RUSE TO GAIN TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 23.

The Montenegrin Premier in a communiqué explains the Montenegrin mystery. He says that exchange of communications took place with the Austrian army, because that was necessary after the fall of Lovcen and Cetinje.

Negotiations for the suspension of hostilities had as the sole object the giving of time to assure the retreat of the Montenegrins. They also avoided other Montenegrin forces being impeded on distant fronts as well as gave time to the Serbians to reach Alessio and Durazzo. Thus Austria was delayed for at least a week.

The Montenegrins under General Vukotics continue the struggle with the enemy with the object of joining the Serbian army.

MONTENEGRIN ROYALTIES AT LYONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Queen of Montenegro and Princesses have arrived at Lyons. The Prefect of the Department of the Rhone and General Damade welcomed them at the station.

ITALIAN ACTION IN ALBANIA

FAR-REACHING DECISIONS ARRIVED AT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

An Italian wireless foreshadows important Italian action in Albania.

The Cabinet has considered the matter. The result of their deliberations is not yet published, but it is understood, that far-reaching decisions have been achieved.

ALBANIA FOODLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The American attaché describes Albania as foodless and says it is impossible for the country to recuperate after four years of war.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT AT CORFU.

GREECE DOES NOT OBJECT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, Jan. 23.

It is announced that the Greek Government sees no objection to the establishment of the Serbian Government at Corfu and is also disposed to undertake the care of prisoners from the Macedonia campaign though it points out that it already has numerous Greek and Serbian refugees.

GREECE'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

KING WILL APPROVE OF MARTIAL LAW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, Jan. 22.

King Constantine in an interview with the correspondent of the "Russkoe Slavo" said:

"If Ministers approach me with regard to martial-law I shall certainly approve. I have no intention of attacking free speech, but I cannot allow Greek organs to put forth judgments which wound my Greek feelings.

"It is inadmissable for Greek papers to appeal to foreign countries and invite them not to shrink from interfering with the sovereign rights of Greece."

SERBIAN DEPUTIES IN ROME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Seventy Serbian deputies have arrived in Rome.

RAILWAY FATALITY IN AMERICA.

TRAIN CAUGHT BY AVALANCHE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SEATTLE, Jan. 23.

A train has been caught by an avalanche in the mountains a hundred and twenty miles from here. Two cars rolled into a gulch three hundred feet deep. It is reported that fourteen people have been killed and many injured.

PURSUIT OF TURKS CONTINUED.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS CAPTURED.

ERZERUM BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.

The communiqué says that the Russians continue the pursuit of the centre Turkish army which is retreating precipitately from the region of Lake Tortum.

The Russians are capturing prisoners, rifles, munitions and stores of all kinds.

Cossacks charged the Turkish rearguard near Erzerum forts, sabred several hundred men and captured over a thousand. The remainder of the rearguard fled to Erzerum.

Russian artillery has bombarded the forts at Erzerum.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.

A communiqué says that the precipitate retreat of the Turks in the Erzerum region continues.

We continue to capture munitions, artillery and provisions, and a great number of prisoners.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN PERSIA.

SULTANABAD OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.

A communiqué says:—

In Persia we have occupied Sultanabad. The Germman Consul and the band formed by him fled.

AUSTRIA'S MILITARY AGE LIMIT INCREASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan 23.

The age limit for military service in Austria has been increased to fifty-five.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

POSITION STILL CRITICAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.

The situation in Purmerend is still most critical. The weather is stormy. No subsidence has occurred. The authorities have ordered the evacuation of houses in southern Polder. The flood has devastated churchyards at Holysloot near Nieuvandam, laying open graves.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN JAVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BATAVIA, Jan. 23.

Disastrous floods have occurred throughout Java. Fifty-one houses have been destroyed at Samarang and four people have been killed and eight injured. Seven are missing. Landslides have interrupted railway traffic.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

UNEASINESS AMONGST REBELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Jan. 23.

Apart from disturbances in Kwantung, which are mainly due to bandits the southern provinces appear to be peaceful.

Reports from Yunnan indicate that uneasiness among the rebels is increasing owing to lack of support.

The situation in Kweichow appears to be serious. The Civil Governor is stated to be leaving the Province, having been cashiered because he asked for leave of absence.

Likin and salt offices in some districts have refused Bank of China notes.

MONARCHY QUESTION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Jan. 23.

The Japanese Minister in Peking telegraphs that the establishment of Monarchy in China has been indefiniety postponed owing to the internal disturbances.

Officials in the Chinese provinces have been notified of the decision.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERS OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

A press communiqué states:—

General Aylmer continued his advance on the 20th January and on the 21st attacked the enemy who were in position on the left bank of the Tigris, 25 miles down the stream from Kut-el-Amara.

The Turks had been reinforced and severe fighting with heavy losses on both sides took place throughout the day.

The weather conditions continue to be very severe with strong winds and heavy rain, causing an unusual rise in the Tigris which is hampering our operations.

General Aylmer's force is entrenched facing the Turkish position.

MILITARY AWARDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of Victoria Crosses to Corporals Alfred Burt, First Hertfordshires, for removing the fuse from a bomb and saving his comrades at Cuinchy; Alfred Drake, Eighth Rifle Brigade, who gave his life to save a wounded officer near Labrique; Samuel Meekosha, Sixth West Yorkshires, for saving at least four lives by digging out men who had been buried under shell-fire on the Yser and Private John Caffrey, Second York and Lancasters, for rescuing wounded under fire at Labrique.

The award is also announced of seven Distinguished Servies Orders, thirty-four Military Crosses and many Distinguished Service Medals.

The "London Gazette" also announces the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to a number of non-commissioned officers and men for conspicuous gallantry in Mesopotamia, especially at Kut-el-Amara on September 28th 1915.

The recipients include Corporals J. Mc. Combie, Argyll and Southerlands and S. Reed, Royal Garrison Artillery, both on the Indian Army Unattached List and also Corporal T. Bax and Private R. H. Pannett, Second West Kents for working machine-guns on board the Comet.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. F. Geary, London Regiment.

Second-Lieut. J. E. Smith, Highland Light Infantry.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. N. G. Smith, Highland Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant E. M. Atkins, Engineers.

Lieutenant R. Staly, Engineers.

Lieutenant L. H. Bowlby, Scots Greys.

Second-Lieut. J. C. Corringham, Durhams.

Second-Lieut. H. G. Levick, Manchesters.

Second-Lieut. J. Nelson, Yorkshire, Light Infantry.

MEDITTERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieutenant N. H. Boles, Dorsets.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. J. Logan, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. D. C. Woodside, Scots Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The following additional officers' casualties have been reported from Mesopotamia:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

1-5th the Buffs, Lieut. W. H. Winch and 2nd Lieut. G. W. Goschen, 17th Company Sappers, 2nd Lieut. A. T. East (I. A. R. O.), 1-9th Gurkhas, 2nd Lieut. W. Mowbray (I. A. R. O.), 56th Punjabis Major F. D. Browne.

WOUNDED.

R. H. A. Major, R. K. Lunch Staunton, D. S. O. 20th Battery, R.F.A., Major J. H. Coldwell-Horsfall, 2nd Leicesters, Lieut. H. N. H. Crimble, 2nd Lieut. J. P. Swain, 99th Deccan Infantry (Attached 76th Punjabis), Major H. J. Cotton, 120th Rajputana Infantry, Lieut. L. V. Heyne-Fox.

EAST COAST AGAIN ATTACKED.

ENEMY SEAPLANES DRIVEN OFF.

NO DAMAGE: NO CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The War Office announces that two hostile seaplanes again attacked the east coast of Kent shortly after midday. They were heavily fired upon and disappeared pursued by naval and military machines. No damage was done and there were no casualties.

FRENCH AIR RAID.

130 BOMBS ON METZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 24.

Last nights communiqué said:—Our artillery seriously damaged enemy trenches near Soissons and in Champagne.

Twenty-four French aeroplanes bombarded the railway stations and barracks at Metz, dropping one hundred and thirty bombs.

The bombarders were escorted by two protecting squadrons, which were engaged in combats with German machines.

All the squadrons were heavily bombarded but returned safely except for one machine.

The Germans after mine explosions and a violent bombardment attacked the French front west of the Arras-Lens road in the region of Neuvillestvaast and succeeded in penetrating our first line trench on a front of several hundred metres.

Our counter-attacks broke the enemy's effort and dislodged the enemy, who holds only a few hundred yards of the salient.

Our artillery and machineguns inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

NO IMPORTANT FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

This afternnon's Paris communiqué announces that nothing important has occurred.

MINING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

General Haig reports mining activity at Maricourt, Hulluch and Givenchy. We successfully bombarded hostile works at Monchy and Frelinchien.

NEW BRITISH BATTLEPLANE.

EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO GERMANY'S FOKKER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—After a visit to the Headquarters of the Flying Corps I am able to refute completely the assertion made in some quarters that our airmen are being bested by the new German Fokkers. We maintain our ascendancy more effectually than ever.

Figures show that during the past four weeks, five of our machines have been up, to every one enemy aeroplane. The moral effect of the greater activity of our airmen has proved immense

The correspondent adds:—"I am able to announce that we possess a battleplane which is a very effective response to the Fokker and the Germans well know it from experience.

"On one occasion one of these new fighting planes sighted two Fokkers at a height of two thousand feet and immediately directed a furious end-on fire at the leading Fokker which, control having been lost, dived erratically. The British machine then opend fire at the second Fokker when a hundred feet above it and sent the German spinning uncontrolled downwards."

ANOTHER BIG FIRE IN NORWAY.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 23.

A fire has destroyed 140 houses at Molde. Incendiarism is suspected. King Hakkon has gone to the town.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE ON NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Another unexplained fire has caused the return of the Norwegian steamer Synga with a cargo of railway material for the Allies.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed to the Bill restricting Japanese immigration strictly in accordance with the American-Japanese agreement.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

VIGOROUS POLLING.

WARDS AND CANDIDATES.

The ratepayers' election of their representatives on the Bombay Municipal Corporation were held yesterday amid all the bustle inseparable from these triennial elections in the ity. They were marked by sights which are perhaps noticeable in no other city in India. The registering of votes commenced at 9-40 o'clock in th morning but fully an hour before that the main thoroughfares of the city were humming with the noise of motor cars and victorias conveying voters to the polling booths. The city presented quite an animated appearance with the bustle of these taxes and victories with big placards bearing the names of the candidates to carry whose voters they were engaged. For almost all the wards there were more candidates than the number of seats assigned to the wards and consequently the keenest contests took place almost everywhere. The voting was brisk at all the places in the morning and after a slight slackening down it went on more briskly in the afternoon and the pace considerably quickened as the time appointed for closing the polls approached. Several lady voters were also noticeable especially at the "A" ward polling booth.

For election purposes the city has been divided into seven wards which have the right of sending in 36 representatives in all. The total population of the city is 9,84.958, out of which 11,547 are registered voters, but of these the number of European votors is 784; 330 Portuguese and Eurasian; 125 Jews, Armenian, Japanese and Chinese; 4,924 Hindus; 2,806 Parsis and 2,578 Mahomedans. Out of these the number of graduate voters is 2,168. For the 36 seats assigned to the representatives of the ratepayers, were 50 candidates. Out of these the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. Ibrahim Adamji Pirbhoy and Mr. J. A. Karachiwala withdrew their candidature for the "C." Ward before the polling commenced.

The arrangements for registering votes at the different booths was the same as at the last elections. The greatest precautions were taken against the possibilities of malpractices. Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, supervised the general arrangements. The booths were so constructed as to ensure complete privacy to those who wished to record their votes without any advice from the candidates or their agents. On entering the "pandals" one could notice a row of compartments on either side which served as offices of the different candidates. Then could be noticed the enclosure where voting papers were issued and returned after having been filled in. There was one superintending polling officer for each ward, who was assisted by a number of clerks. Care was taken to issue voting papers to those only whose names appear in the latest election roll. The voters, after signing in a book showing the receipt of the voting papers filled them in, and handed them over to the receiving clerks, while the superintending officer took down objections raised as to the validity of votes.

The candidates were assisted by their agents who received voters. Some of the candidates were assisted in this fashion by lady friends.

FORT (A) WARD.

A Ward, in which are included Fort and Colaba, has a population of 1,13,296 of whom 1656 are qualified to vote. Among these voters are 419 Europeans, 26 Portuguese and Eurasians, 47 Jews, Armenians, Japanese and Chinese, 350 Hindus, 687 Parsis and 127 Mahomedans. The number of graduates in this Ward is 256.

The poling booth for this Ward was erected on Waudby Road on the maidan opposite the New High School. Mr. B. D. Banaji, Municipal Assessor and Collector, acted as superintending polling officer here. The following eight gentlemen had been nominated for election to the six seats assigned to this Ward:

1. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia.
2. Mr. N. J. Gamadia.
3. The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha.
4. The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain.
5. Mr. Mawhavji Virji.
6. Mr. Byramji R. Jijibhoy.
7. Dr. N. N. Katrak.
8. Mr. Rajaram Tukaram.

The first six of the above are sitting members.

Fort Ward contains a large number of European voters the largest number, in fact, of any of the seven wards in the city and it was to be expected that almost every one of these voters, if not all of them, would give their votes to the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the only European candidate from the Ward, and for the matter of that, in all the Wards of the city. From the beginning his chances were the brightest of the lot and a steady stream of European voters was to be seen recording their votes for him. A large proportion of them dropped in shortly after noon. There is every likelihood of Mr. McBain topping the list of successful candidates.

After Mr. McBain, Dr. Sukhia appeared to have the brightest chances of success. On more than one occasion in the past Dr. Sukhia has topped the list of successful candidates at elections, not excluding even the European nominee. As to Mr. Wacha, his supporters were not in evidence very much at the beginning of the polling, but as the day advanced, his prospects continued to brighten more and more and when the polling was ended it was learnt that he was among the certainties of the day.

Running very close to Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Wacha was Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, the new candidate. A steady stream of supporters for Mr. Rajaram was in evidence throughout the day and he is reckoned among the certainties. Of the rest, it was apparent from the very beginning that Dr. Katrak had no chance at all of success. The real contest, therefore, lay between Messrs. Byramji R. Jijibhoy and Madhavji Virji. The chances of both these candidates brightened and grew gloomy by turns and it was difficult make out whose prospects at the end were more dismal. It will be no surprise if fortune should turn against Mr. Byramji when the results are declared, as it was given out that he had polled about a hundred less votes than his rival.

MANDVI (B) WARD.

The total population of this Ward is 1,61,672, of whom 1,541 are qualified voters, including among them 73 graduates. The qualified voters were made up of 16 Europeans, 10 Portuguese and Eurasians, 23 Jews, Armenians, Japanese and Chinese, 504 Hindus, 32 Parsis and 956 Mahomedans.

The polling booth for this Ward was rected on Cruickshank Road on the maidan opposite the Municipal offices and from early in the forenoon till late in the evening presented a scene of great animation, with a bustling crowd of voters, and friends and sympathisers of the rival candidates. There were nine candidates nominated for the eight seats assigned to this Ward. These were:—

1. Mr. H. A. Lalji
2. Mr. K. H. Kayani.
3. Dr. P. H. Meishsari.
4. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
5. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji.
6. Mr. Karmali Pirbhoy Haji.
7. Dr. A. S. A. Gaya.
8. Mr. Bhavanji Nagsi.
9. Dr. H. A. K. Nakhoda.

The first seven of the above are sitting members.

Among the eight candidatees, it is stated that Mr. Khakhar secured the largest number of votes. When the polling period was drawing to a close it was ascertained that the chances of Messrs. H. A. Lalji, K. H. Kayani, Sherif Devji Kanji, Dr. P. H. Meisheri and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim, were of the brightest. So also was the position of Dr. Gaya, Dr. Nakhoda also was able to secure a large number of voters. Of the remaining two, it was found that Mr. Bhavanji Nagsi was doing badly, with the result that Mr. K. P. Haji has every chance of proving successful over him.

BHULESHWAR (C) WARD.

This Ward has a population of 1,55,584, of whom 2,712 are qualified voters. The number of graduates in this Ward is 410. The qualified voters are made up of 4 Europeans, 57 Portuguese and Eurasians 1 Jew (Armenian, Japanese and Chinese) 1,627 Hindus, 467 Parsis and 556 Mahomedans.

The polling booth of the Ward had been erected at the other end of Cruickshank Road, opposite the Elphinstone High School. Mr. Waite, the Chief Municipal Accountant, superintended the polling here. The following eleven candidates had been originally nominated for the eight seats assigned to this Ward:—

1. Mr. H. D. Nanavati.
2. Dr. D. B. P. Master.
3. Dr. J. J. Cursetji.
4. Mr. R. S. Navalkar.
5. The Hon. Mr. Abdulhussein A. Peerbhoy.
6. Mr. M. D. Khakhar.
7. Mr. M. I. Karte.
8. Mr. Chandrasen Dwarkadas.
9. Mr. S. D. Navalkar.
10. Mr. Ibrahim A. Peerbhoy.
11. Mr. Jafferji A. Karachiwala.

The first five of the above are sitting members. Competition in this Ward, which was expected to be keen, had most of its zest removed owing to the announcment three days ago by two of the candidates, namely, the Hon. Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy and Mr. A. Peerbhoy that they did not wish to stand for election. So, there remained only nine candidates for the eight seats. At 10-30 a.m., yesterday, however, a surprise was sprung upon the electors as well as on the rival candidates by the announcement by Mr. Waite, the officer in charge of the polling, that he had received a letter from Mr. Jafferji A. Karachiwala intimating that he had withdrawn from the contest. This practically decided the elections in this Ward, as the number of remaining candidates, namely eight, was equal to that of the seats assigned to the Ward. There would have been no need of going on with the polling after this announcement, but any intimation of withdrawal of candidature requires at least three days' prior intimation to the Municipal Commissioner to be effective, and as Mr. Karachiwala's letter arrived only on Monday morning, the polling went on as usual till the evening. Of course th eresp of the polling were foregone, sympathisers of Mr. Karachiwala among the voters, distributing their votes among the eight remaining candidates.

GIRGAUM (D) WARD.

The polling pandal for this Ward was erected on the site of the reclaimed Gowalia Tank, near Cumballa Hill. For this Ward seven candidates had offered themselves for election, of whom five are sitting members. The following gentlemen had been nominated:—

1. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.
2. Mr. J. B. Petit.
3. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.
4. Mr. H. P. Modi.
5. Mr. R. D. Mantri.
6. Rao Saheb A. W. Shete.
7. Dr. P. N. Daruwalla.

For a population of 1,11,461 the voters in this ward are 3,139 belonging to all communities, of whom 1,607 are Hindoos, 1,103 Parsis, 203 Mahomedans, 132 Europeans, 75 Portuguese and Eurasians, and 14 Jews, Armenians, Japanese and Chinese. Girgaum Ward has the largest number of voters not only compared with the population ratio, but also taken as a whole. The graduate voters too in this ward are the largest of any ward and they number as many as 1,183, the majority of them being from the Deccan. The Hindu voters predominate in Girgaum.

The competition for seats in this ward was no doubt keen, but it could not be called exciting, as the sitting members had more chance of being re-elected than the new and untried gentlemen. The first five have represented the interest of the ratepayers since a long time. The chief polling officer in this ward was Mr. Rowbottom.

The voting was brisk in the afternoon It appeared Dr. Daruwala had small chances of getting in, while Mr. Modi was leading the poll. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Dr. Dadachanji were doing well and so was Mr. Mantri. The real contest was between Mr. Petit and Rao Saheb Shete.

In the evening the voting again became brisk, Mr. Modi securing a larger number of votes than other candidates. It is expected that the successful candidates will be Mr. H. P. Modi, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Mr. Mantri probably in the order named; while Mr. J. B. Petit and Rao Saheb Shete are in the running for the fifth seat. Dr. Daruwala appears to have got few votes and he does not stand a chance of getting in.

BYCULLA (E) WARD.

This ward which has five seats on the Municipal Corporation had nine candidates, all the present sitting members having offered themselves for re-election. The polling booth for this section was erected in Sankli Street, this being the central place. The gentlemen seeking election in this ward were:—

1. Mr. S. K. Barodawalla
2. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji.
3. Mr. Joseph Baptista.
4. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.
5. Mr. Cassumali J. Pirbhoy.
6. Mr. S. C. Dhondi.
7. Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwalla.
8. Mr. Musaji Y. Mala.
9. Mr. Abdullabhai Faizullabhai.

In the Byculla Ward there are in all 1,571 voters, the total population being 2,27,258. Compared to Girgaum the population of Byculla is double, but the voters are only half as many. But the comparison does not stop here, the number of candidates too in this ward is the largest for the five seats, assigned, as there were nine candidates wooing the electorate. There are 555 Mahomedans, 403 Hindus, 350 Parsis, 140 Europeans, 95 Portuguese, of whom again 173 only are graduates. There were six Mahomedan gentlemen for the five seats, of whom three were sitting members. The voting here was very brisk and every vote was keenly contested for. It is impossible to forecast what the final results of voting in this ward, but it will be awaited with the keenest interest. Mr. P. P. Wagh was the Superintending polling officer for this section.

Here were noticeable some lady canvassers who were working on behalf of two of the candidates. The polling in the morning showed that Mr. Mala and Mr. Abdullabhai had secured only a limited number of votes and their chances of success were remote. This being their position, they retired from the contest about 2 p.m. This considerably improved the prospects of Mr. Haveliwala, and the real contest then lay between Mr. Kazi, Mr. Baptista and Mr. Kasamali. Messrs. Rajuji, Haveliwala, Dhondi and Barodawala were doing well.

At the close of the day it appeared that Mr. Barodawala had secured the largest number of votes, while the other successful candidates are most likely to be Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji and Mr. Dhondi in the order named. As to the result of the contest for the remaining two places, nothing definite could be said but Mr. Baptista and Mr. Haveliwala would appear to have better chances of coming in than Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin and Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhai Pirbhoy.

PAREL (F) WARD.

There were three candidates for the two seats assigned to this ward, which has a population of 95,462 The number of registered voters is 367, including 34 Europeans, 10 Portuguese and Eurasians, 3 Jews, Armenians, Japanese and Chinese, 156 Hindus, 104 Parsis and 60 Mahomedans. The number of graduate voters is 26

The three candidates were Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Dr. S. S. Batliwala and Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar the first two being sitting members. The polling booth for this ward was erected in the compound of the Dadar station of the G. I. P. Railway, Dr. Sorab Cowasji Jehangir, Deputy Health Officer; Bombay Municipality, being the Superintending Polling Officer, who was assisted by a number of municipal clerks.

The sitting members stand a good chance of being elected. Mr. Bhagwantrao secured few votes and the contest was practically decided in favour of Dr. Batliwala and Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy by 3 p.m.

MAHIM (G) WARD.

The total population of this ward is 1,20,225, of whom there are 561 registered voters, including 47 graduates. The number of European voters in this ward is 34, Portuguese and Eurasian 57, Jew, Armenian, Japanese and Chinese 9, Hindu 267, Parsi 63, and Mahomedan 121.

The polling booth for this ward was in the compound of the Dadar station of the G. I. P. Railway station. Mr. M. Manghan, Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality, being the Superintending Polling Officer.

For the two seats assigned to this ward, there were three candidates, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Dr. M. C. Javle and Mr. S. K. Bole, of whom the first two are sitting members.

The new candidate Mr. Bole polled a goodly number of votes but it was evident from the beginning that he would not be able to secure a sufficient number of votes to defeat either of the sitting members.

The exact figures of votes recorded for each candidate will be declared to-day.

The first of the series of wrestling matches in which notable exponents of the art from Northern India are meeting the Mysore men began at Bangalore on Sunday, in aid of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers War Fund, the entire gate proceeds of Rs. 2,200 being given up to the Fund. The Mahomedan Committee of the Civil and Military Station elected at Thursday's public meeting are arranging for similar matches in aid of the St. John Ambulance Association.

(Continued from column 5).

The effect of the Bill, if passed into law, will be to enable Hindus and Mahomedans to make dispositions of their property to the same extent, and subject to the same limitations as other communities in British India.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 4.—This clause is a reproduction of section 100 of Act X of 1865, and section 13 of Act IV of 1882.

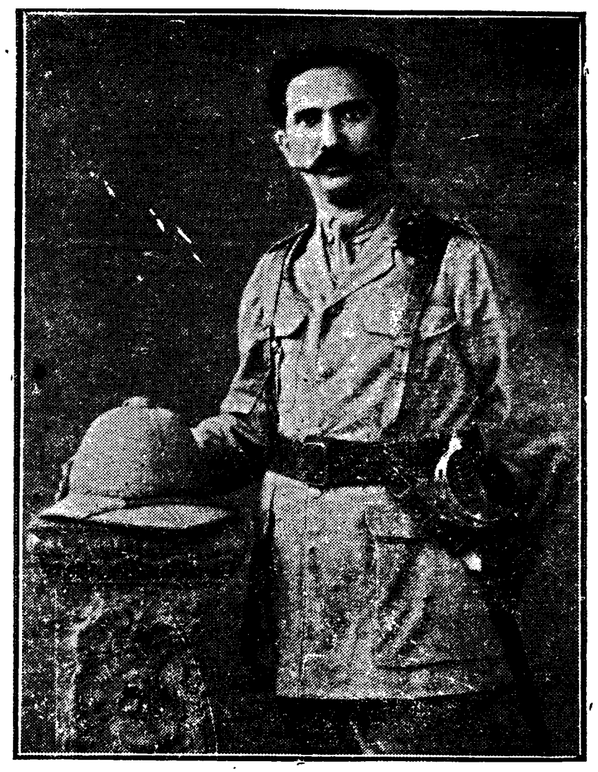
Clause 5.—This clause is a reproduction of section 101 of Act X of 1865, and section 14 of Act IV of 1882. It refers to the rule against perpetuity.

Clause 6.—The effect of this clause is to supersede the decision in L. R. 11 I. A. 164, and other cases following it.

Clause 7.—This clause is a reproduction of section 103 of Act X of 1865, and section 15 of Act IV of 1882. It is also in conformity with the rule of construction laid down by the Privy Council in the Tagore Case.

Clause 8.—The enactmments referred to in this clause are the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

THE LATE LIEUT. PATEL, I.M.S.



We publish above a portrait of the late Lieut. Patel, I. M. S., who was killed in the Battle of Ctesiphon. The late Lieut. Patel who was born in 1883, was for some time medical officer of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at Rayapuram, Madras. He received a commission in June and at first worked in the War Hospital at Marine Lines. He proceeded to Basra in July. Owing to his having shown good work he was specially sent to Amara and thence to Kut-el-Amara, where he at one time combined the several duties of health officer, embarkation officer, commanding officer, civil and military hospitals and Port officer and was also given the powers of a magistrate. For this, it is believed, he was mentioned in the latest despatches. When the combined armies finally assembled at Ctesiphon to march on Bagdad, Lieut. Patel left Kut-el-Amara on the 6th November with the 76th Punjabis to join the main army. But an action took place at Ctesiphon on the night of the 23rd November and he was wounded in the spine. He was brought to Basra on the 14th December where his condition grew worse and he finally expired on the morning of the 20th December.

Ctesiphon, it will be remembered, was the capital of ancient Iran and Lieut. Patel gave his life in the service of his country in the land of his forefathers.

BEQUESTS FOR UNBORN PERSONS.

TEXT OF THE HON. MR. SETALVAD'S BILL.

The following is the text of the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's Bill to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property by transfer *inter vivos* or by will for the benefit of unborn persons:—

Whereas it is expedient to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property to the extent to which it is allowed in cases governed by the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (sections 100, 101, 102 and 103) and the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (sections 13, 14, 15 and 16); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

SHORT TITLE AND EXTENT.

1. (i) This Act may be called the Hindu and Mussalman Disposition of Property Act, 191;

(ii) It extends to the whole of British India.

DEFINITIONS.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(a) "disposition of property" includes disposition by transfer *inter vivos* as well as disposition by will;

(b) "unborn person means, with reference to a transfer, a person not in existence at the date of the transfer, and with reference to a bequest, a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death.

DISPOSITIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF UNBORN PERSONS.

3. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into force, it shall be lawful for Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property for the benefit of unborn persons, subject to the limitations hereinafter contained.

EXTENT OF SUCH DISPOSITIONS.

4. Where a disposition of property is made for the benefit of an unborn person subject to a prior disposition thereof, the disposition for the benefit of the unborn person shall not take effect, unless it extends to the whole of the remaining interest of the transferor or of the testator in the property.

RULE AGAINST PERPETUITY.

5. No disposition of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the lifetime of one or more persons living at the date of the transfer or of the testator's death, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest created is to belong.

DISPOSITIONS IN FAVOUR OF A CLASS.

6. If a disposition of property is made to a class of persons, with regard to some of whom it is inoperative by reason of any of the rules contained in sections 4 and 5, such disposition fails as regards the whole class.

FAILURE OF PRIOR DISPOSITION.

7. Where a disposition of property fails by reason of any of the rules contained in sections 4, 5 and 6, any disposition intended to take effect after, or upon failure of, such prior disposition also fails.

SAVING OF ENACTMENTS.

8. Nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force in British India and applicable to Hindus or Mussalmans.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

The object of the present Bill is to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to dispose of property by transfer *inter vivos* and by will for the benefit of unborn persons within certain limits. According to the Hindu Law as now administered in British India, a gift in favour of a person not in existence at the date of the gift is void: and so also a bequest in favour of a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death. The same is the rule of Mahomedan Law, except that, under the provisions of the Mussalmans Wakf Validating Act, 1913, it is competent to a Mahomedan to settle property for the benefit of unborn persons even in perpetuity, provided the ultimate disposition is for the benefit of charity.

Every lawyer familiar with the Indian Courts must have come across a large number of settlements and wills made by Hindus and Mahomedans for the benefit of their children and grandchildren. The paramount object of the settlor in all these cases has been to provide not only for his children and grandchildren then in existence, but also for those to be born hereafter. Instead, however, of giving effect to the settlor's intention, the law as now administered completely defeats it. Even where a donor has only one child in existence at the date of the gift, and the gift is made in express terms for the benefit of all his children including those to be born hereafter, the law excludes from the benefit of the gift all children born subsequently to the date of the gift, to the entire subversion of the donor's intention. Similarly, the intention of testators to benefit by their wills their children and grandchildren not in existence at the death of the testators is also defeated. It is to remedy these evils, and to give effect to the settlor's or testator's intention, that the present Bill is proposed. The sole object of the Bill is to enable the Court to carry out the settlor's or testator's intention, which, under the present state of the law, they are precluded from doing. At the same time, it is recognised that this can only be done within the limits allowed by the rule against perpetuity, and these limits are prescribed in clauses 4 and 5.

(Continued in column 4).

VACCINATION IN AUSTRALIA.

STATE COMMITTEE REPORTS AGAINST.

The unanimous report tendered to th Victoria Legislative Assembly by the committee of five members whom it had appointed to inquire into "the efficacy of vaccination and the operation of the vaccination laws of the State" which had held 40 meetings, at Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle, and examined 84 separate witnesses, including 15 "medical or specialist witness" is adverse to vaccination.

This Committee does not go so far as to say that vaccination has no protective efficacy.

On the point of efficacy the Committee report that the evidence is "most voluminous and conflicting," and suggest that "vaccination has some efficacy but that its extent and duration have been exaggerated."

"It is quite clear that vaccination is not uniform with operation; it varies with different individuals."

"In the opinion of some members of your Committee such effective period is only to be calculated in weeks, others give a longer period; but for practical legislative purposes your Committee is prepared to assume an average of two years' immunity."

ABOLITION OF COMPULSION RECOMMENDED.

The Committee add:—

"On a review of the matters submitted your Committee feels bound to recognise the claims of those who, for good and valid reasons, oppose the compulsory vaccination of infants and in this respect considers that the Victorian Legislative should be brought into line with that of the other States, New Zealand and Great Britain, and that what is usually termed "the Conscience Clause" similar to that contained in the English Act of 1907 should be enacted forthwith."

They further recommend, going far beyond the English precedent:—

"That vaccination under the age of two years be prohibited, except in the presence of an epidemic."

"11. *To what extent* (if any) *is vaccination injurious?*—That many injuries are by parents and others attributed to vaccination, for which that operation is in no way responsible, seems clear. But the attitude of certain medical men in refusing to recognise any injurious results as occasioned by vaccination is inexcusable. The vaccine is a poison. In every case where it acts at all it causes some disturbance. In some cases an overdose is administered, in others the patient is peculiarly susceptible or is in such a condition of health that the introduction of the vaccine poison turns the scale and leads to complications. Many cases of injury following vaccination are not due to the actual virus itself. But if they are due to the adventitious organisms associated with it, then vaccination must be held responsible. The practical test of responsibility appears to be—"Would the untoward results that ensued have occurred if vaccination had never taken place." If they would, vaccination is excused; if not, then it is directly or indirectly responsible, and from the public point of view the nice questions as to whether it was the virus, the other organisms, the carelessness of the operator, or even the act of the patient ought not to concern the Legislature. If untoward results occurred in half the cases vaccinated, vaccination would stand condemned, however the scientists or medical men might excuse or explain such injuries. In fact, nothing like that ratio of direct injuries takes place, but it is impossible to give any exact proportion.

THE LAW EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very glad to find to-day in your widely-read paper a note on the postponement of the final law examination. But the case as presented by you is much too mild. Do you know of the trying conditions under which law-students have to prepare for their examinations? Many, I should say most, of them are up-country students living in some crowded room in a dirty noisy chawl where to concentrate attention on a text-book requires heroic efforts. Most of them are unable to get board and lodging in the same place so that they have to live on badly-cooked unhealthy food supplied by Hindu Hotels of Bombay. Under these conditions therefore, law-students lack that "pure atmosphere of study" so much insisted on by educational authorities. Moreover is not the University to blame for not providing law-students with a hostel where they can pursue the difficult study of law undisturbed?

And then the final law examination qualifies a student for one of the most arduous professions. Surely for such an examination, eight months of study is quite inadequate however hastily it might be supplemented by the lucid though rapid expositions of the Professors of the Law-School. I hope the University will postpone the examination to June in which case law-students will get three months' vacation to prepare themselves thoroughly in their own homes in a congenial atmosphere.—Yours, etc.,

"DIAMOND BLOCK."

Patkar Bldg. Sandhurst Road.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. G. P. Thompson, the Revenue Secretary to the Punjab Government, takes three months' privilege leave in February and Mr. H. D. Craik succeeds him as Revenue Secretary. On return from leave in May Mr. Thompson will succeed the Hon. Claude Baron as Chief Secretary on the latter vacating the appointment and proceeding on furlough.

The death of Captain F. Carey, Ordnance Department, took place at Rawalpindi last Saturday, the cause of death being pneumonia.

BRITISH BLOCKADE POLICY.

TRADE ISOLATION OF GERMANY.

QUESTION OF NEUTRAL DESTINATION.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The following statement of the measures adopted to intercept the sea-borne commerce of Germany was issued on January 4, as a White Paper.

1. The object of this memorandum is to give an account of the manner in which the sea power of the British Empire has been used during the present war for the purpose of intercepting Germany's imports and exports.

I.—BELLIGERENT RIGHTS AT SEA.

2. The means by which a belligerent who possesses a fleet has, up to the time of the present war, interfered with the commerce of his enemy are three in number:—

(i.) The capture of contraband of war on neutral ships.

(ii.) The capture of enemy property at sea.

(iii.) A blockade by which all access to the coast of the enemy is cut off.

3. The second of these powers has been cut down since the Napoleonic wars by the Declaration of Paris of 1856, under which enemy goods on a neutral ship, with the exception of contraband of war, were exempted from capture. Enemy goods which had been loaded on British or Allied ships before the present war were seized in large quantities immediately after its outbreak; but for obvious reasons such shipments ceased, for all practical purposes, after August 4, 1914, and this particular method of injuring the enemy may therefore, for the moment, be disregarded.

No blockade of Germany was declared until March, 1915, and therefore up to that date we had to rely exclusively on the right to capture contraband.

II.—CONTRABAND.

4. By the established classification goods are divided into three classes:—

(a) Goods primarily used for warlike purposes.

(b) Goods which may be equally used for either warlike or peaceful purposes.

(c) Goods which are exclusively used for peaceful purposes.

5. Under the law of contraband, goods in the first class may be seized if they can be proved to be going to the enemy country; goods in the second class may be seized if they can be proved to be going to the enemy Government or its armed forces; goods in the third class must be allowed to pass free. As to the articles which fall within any particular one of these classes, there has been no general agreement in the past, and the attempts of belligerents to enlarge the first class at the expense of the second, and the second at the expense of the third, have led to considerable friction with neutrals.

6. Under the rules of prize law, as laid down and administered by Lord Stowell, goods were not regarded as destined for an enemy country unless they were to be discharged in a port in that country; but the American Prize Courts in the Civil War found themselves compelled by the then existing conditions of commerce to apply and develop the doctrine of continuous voyage, under which goods which could be proved to be ultimately intended for an enemy country were not exempted from seizure on the ground that they were first to be discharged in an intervening neutral port. This doctrine, although hotly contested by many publicists, had never been challenged by the British Government, and was more or less recognided as having become part of International Law.

7. When the present war broke out it was thought convenient, in order, among other things, to secure uniformity of procedure among all the Allied forces, to declare the principles of International Law which the Allied Governments regarded as applicab.e to contraband and other matters. Accordingly, by the Orders in Council of August 20, and October 22, 1914, and the corresponding French Decrees, the rules set forth in the Declaration of London were adopted by the French and British Governments, with certain modifications. As to contraband, the lists of contraband and free goods in the Declaration were rejected, and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied not only to absolute contraband, as the Declaration already provided, but also to conditional contraband, if such goods were consigned to order, or if the papers did not show the consignee of the goods, or if they showed a consignee in enemy territory.

8. The situation as regards German trade was as follows: Direct trade to German ports (save across the Baltic) had almost entirely ceased, and practically no ships were met with bound to German ports. The supplies that Germany desired to import from overseas were directed to neutral ports in Scandinavia, Holland, or (at first) Italy, and every effort, was made to disguise their real destination. The power which we had to deal with this situation in the circumstances then existing was:—

(i.) We had the right to seize articles of absolute contraband if it could be proved that they were destined for the enemy country, although they were to be discharged in a neutral port.

(ii.) We had the right to seize articles of conditional contraband if it could be proved that they were destined for the enemy Government or its armed forces, in the cases specified above, although they were to be discharged in a neutral port.

9. On the other hand, there was no power to seize articles of conditional contraband if they could not be shown to be destined for the enemy Government or its armed forces, or non-contraband articles, even if they were on their way to a port in Germany, and there was no power to stop German exports.

10. That was the situation until the actions of the German Government led to the adoption of more extended powers of intercepting German commerce in March, 1915. The Allied Governments then decided to stop all goods which could be proved to be going to, or coming from, Germany. This state of things produced is in effect a blockade, adapted to the condition of modern war and commerce, the only difference in operation being that the goods seized are not necessarily confiscated. In these circumstances it will be convenient, in considering the treatment of German imports and exports, to omit any further reference to the nature of the commodities in question as, once their destination or origin is established, the power to stop them is complete. Our contraband rights, however, remain unaffected, though they, too, depend on the ability to prove enemy destination.

III.—GERMAN EXPORTS.

11. In carrying out our blockade policy great importance was from the outset attached to the stoppage of the enemy's export trade, because it is clear that to the extent that his exports can be stopped, and his power to establish credits for himself in neutral countries curtailed, his imports from such neutral countries will more or less automatically diminish. The identification of articles of enemy origin is, thanks to the system of certificates of origin which has been established, a comparatively simple matter, and the degree to which the policy of stopping German and Austrian oversea exports has been successful can best be judged by looking at the statistics of German and Austrian imports into America.

12. The normal imports into the United States of America from Germany and Austria, before the war, for the seven months March to September inclusive, are valued approximately and in round figures at $124,000,000 (£24,800,000). From March to September inclusive, this year's imports into the United States of America from those countries were valued at approximately 22,000,000 dollars (£4,400,000). This sum includes the goods which were already in neutral ports in the way of shipment or in transit when the further measures adopted by the Allied Governments were announced in March, and also a considerable proportion of those which have been allowed to pass in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 14. A certain amount is also to be accounted for by goods received from Germany and Austria by parcel post, which it was not originally possible to stop effectively. Steps have now been taken to close this channel to enemy exports. The latest returns available, those for September, show that over 92 per cent. of the German exports to the United States of America have been stopped.

13. The above figures allow of but one conclusion: the oversea exports of Germany and Austria are very near extinction. It is of special interest to note that in the main these exports have not been merely diverted to the neutral countries adjacent to Germany. The imports which those countries have received from Germany have not in fact exceeded the normal quantities of previous years.

14. The object of the policy being to injure the enemy, the Allied Governments have in certain cases permitted the export of goods which had been ordered before March 1, and had been either paid for prior to that date or ordered before that date on terms which rendered the neutral purchaser liable to pay whether the goods reached him or not. It is clear that in these cases no harm would be done to the enemy or pressure put upon him, by not allowing the goods to pass. On the contrary, he would, if that were done, both receive his price and retain the goods and their possible use. The total value of the goods with which the Allied Governments have undertaken not to interfere in such cases up to the end of 1915 is approximately £3,000,000. If the goods allowed to pass under this arrangement were deducted from the total enemy exports to the United States of America, it would be seen that the amount of German exports which serve to increase the resources of the enemy is almost negligible.

IV.—GERMAN IMPORTS.

15. As regards German imports, however, the problem is much more complicated. Its central difficulty is that of distinguishing between goods with an enemy destination from those with a genuine neutral destination. A belligerent who makes use of his naval power to intercept the commerce of his enemy has to justify his action in each particular case before a Prize Court, which is bound by international law and not by the ordinary law of the country in which it sits. It is not sufficient for him to stop a neutral vessel and remove from her such articles as he may believe to be intended for his enemy; it is necessary subsequently to demonstrate in a court of law that the destination of the goods was such as to justify the bellingerent in seizing them. If this is not proved, the goods will be released, and damages may be awarded against the captor. It must also be remembered that, in order to justify the seizure of a particular consignment, it is necessary to satisfy the Prize Court of the enemy destination of that consignment, and evidence of a general nature, if unaccompanied by proofs directly bearing on a particular case, is not enough. All this applies as much to goods seized as contraband as it does to those seized for breach of blockade.

16. In earlier wars the production of the necessary proof was a comparatively simple matter. Owing to the difficulties of inland transport before the introduction of railways, goods for the enemy country were usually carried to ports in that country and the ship's papers showed their destination. When, therefore, the ship had been captured, the papers found on board were generally sufficient to dispose of the case. In the old cases of contraband, the question at issue was usually not where the goods were in fact going to, but whether their nature was such as to make them liable to condemnation in view of the dsetination shown on the ship's papers. Even in the American Civil War the difficulty of proving destination was usually not serious, because the neutral harbours through which the supply of goods for the Confederate States was carried on were in normal time ports of comparatively small importance, and it could be shown that in normal times there was no local market for goods of such quantities and character.

17. The case has been far different in the present war. The goods which Germany attempts to import are consigned to neutral ports, and it need hardly be said that the papers on board convey no suggestion as to their ultimate distination. The conditions of modern commerce offer almot infinite opportunities of concealing the real nature of a transaction, and every device which the ingenuity of the persons concerned, or their lawyers, could suggest has been employed to give to shipments intended for Germany the appearance of genuine transactions with a neutral country. The ports to which the goods are consigned, such as Rotterdam and Copenhagen, have in peace time an important trade, which increases the difficulty of distinguishing the articles ultimately intended to reach the enemy country concerned for its own requirements. If action had to be taken solely on such information as might be gathered by the boarding officer on his visit to the ship, it would have been quite impossible to interfere to an appreciable extent with German imports and the Allied Governments would therefore have been deprived of a recognized belligerent right.

18. In these circumstances, unless the Allied Governments were prepared to seize and place in the Prize Court the whole of the cargo of every ship which was on her way to a neutral country adjacent to Germany and to face the consequences of such action, the only course open to them was to discover some test by which goods destined for the enemy could be distinguished from those which were intended for neutral consumption.

19. The first plan adopted for this purpose is to make use of every source of information available in order to discover the real destination of sea-borne goods, and to exercise to the full the right of stopping such goods as the information obtained showed to be suspect, while making a genuine and honest attempt to distinguish between "bona fide" neutral trade and trade which, although in appearance equally innocent, was in fact carried on with the enemy country.

20. For this purpose a considerable organization has been established in the Contraband Committee, which sits at the Foreign Office, and works in close touch with the Admiralty, Board of Trade, and War Trade Department. Nearly every ship on her way to Scandinavian or Dutch ports comes or is sent into a British port for examination, and every item of her cargo is immediately considered in the light of all the information which has been collected from the various sources open to the Government, and which, after nearly a year and a half of war, is very considerable. Any items of cargo as to which it appears that there is a reasonable ground for suspecting an enemy destination are placed in the Prize Court, while articles as to the destination of which there appears to be doubt are detained pending further investigation

21. If, however, this were all that could be done, there is little doubt that it would be impossible to effect a complete cutting off of the enemy's supplies. For instance, there are many cases in which it would be difficult to establish in the Prize Court our right to stop goods, although they or their products, perhaps after passing through several hands, would in all probability ultimately reach the enemy. To indicate more plainly the nature of these difficulties would obviously be to assist the enemy and the neutral traders who desire to supply him; but the difficulties exist, and, in order to meet them, it has been necessary to adopt other means by which neutral may be more easily distinguished from enemy trade, and the blockade of Germany made more effective than it would be if we realied solely on the right to stop goods which could be proved to be intended for the enemy.

V.—GUARANTEES BY IMPORTERS.

22. Imports in neutral countries adjacent to Germany have found that the exercise of our belligerent rights to some extent impedes the importation of articles which they genuinely need for the requirements of their own country, and consequently they have in many cases shown willingness to make agreements with this country which on the one hand secure their receiving the supplies which they need, while on the other guaranteeing to us that goods allowed to pass under the terms of the agreement will not reach the enemy. The neutral Governments themselves have as a rule considered it inadvisable to make agreements on such points with his Majesty's Government; they have on the whole confined their action to prohibiting the export of certain articles which it was necessary for them to import from abroad. Inasmuch, however, as in most cases they reserved the right to grant exemptions from such prohibitions, and as trade between the Scandinavian countries themselves was usually excluded from the scope of such measures, the mere fact of the existence of such prohibitions could not be considered a sufficient safeguard that commodities entering the country would not ultimately reach Germany.

23. In some neutral countries, however, agreements have been made by representative associations of merchants, the basis of which is that the associations guarantee that articles consigned to or guaranteed by them, and their products, will not reach the enemy in any form, while his Majesty's Government undertake not to interfere with shipments consigned to the association subject to their right to institute prize proceedings in exceptional cases where there is evidence that an attempt has been made to perpetrate a fraud upon the association, and to pass the goods ultimtaely through to Germany. The first of these agreements was made with the Netherlands Oversea Trust, and similar agreements, either general or dealing with particular commodities of special importance, such as rubber and cotton, have been made with bodies of merchants in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland. The details of these agreements it is impossible to give more fully, but the general principlei is that the associations, before allowing goods to be consigned to them, require the would-be receivers to satisfy them, by undertakings backed by sufficient pecuniary penalties, that the goods will not leave the country, either in their original shape, or after any process of manufacture, and notwithstanding any sales of which they may be the subject

In some cases these agreements provide that the associations shall themselves be bound to detain or return goods believed by his Majesty's Government to be destined for the enemy; so that it does not follow that cargoes allowed to proceed to a neutral port will necessarily be delivered to the consignees.

24. The existence of such agreements is of great value in connexion with the right of seizure, because the fact of articles not being consigned to or guaranteed by the association, or being consigned to it without the necessary consent, at once raises the presumption that they are destined for the enemy.

VI.—AGREEMENTS WITH SHIPPING LINES.

25. Delays caused by the elaborate exercise of the belligerent right of visit and search are very irksome to shipping; and many shipping lines who carry on regular services with Scandinavia and Holland have found it well worth their while to make agreements with his Majesty's Government under which they engage to meet our requirements with regard to goods carried by them, in return for an undertaking that their ships will be delayed for as short a time as possible for examination in British ports. Several agreements of this kind have been made; the general principle of them is that his Majesty's Government obtain the right to require any goods carried by the line, if not discharged in the British port of examination, to be either returned to this country for Prize Court proceedings, or stored in the country of distination until the end of the war, or only handed to the consignees under stringent guarantees that they or their products will not reach the enemy. The companies obtain the necessary power to comply with these conditions by means of a special clause inserted in all their bills of lading, and the course selected by the British authorities is determined by the nature of the goods and the circumstances of the case. In addition to this, some of these companies make a practice, before accepting consignments of certain goods, of inquiring whether their carriage is likely to lead to difficulties, and of refusing to carry them in cases where it is intimated that such would be the case. The control which his Majesty's Government are in a position to exercise under these agreements over goods carried on the lines in question is of very great value.

VII.—BUNKER COAL.

26. Much use has been made recently of the power which the British Government are in a position to exercise owing to their ability to refuse bunker coal to neutral ships in ports in the British Empire. Bunker coal is now only supplied to neutral vessels whose owners are willing to comply with certain conditions which ensure that no vessels owned, chartered, or controlled by them trade with any port in an enemy country or carry any cargo which proceeds from, or is destined for, an enemy country. The number of owners who accept these conditions increases almost daily. The use of this weapon has already induced several shipping lines which before the war maintained regular services between Scandinavian and German Baltic ports to abandon their services.

VIII.—AGREEMENTS IN RESPECT OF PARTICULAR COMMODITIES.

27. Special agreements have been made in respect of particular articles the supply of which is mainly derived from the British Empire or over which the British Government are in a position to exercise control. The articles covered by such agreements, the object of which is to secure such control over the supply of these materials as will ensure that they or their products will not reach the enemy, are rubber, copper, wool, hides, oil, tin, plumbago, and certain other metals.

IX.—RATIONING.

28. Though the safeguards already described do much to stop entirely all trade to and from Germany, yet, in spite of all of them, goods may and do reach our enemies, and, on the other hand, considerable inconvenience is caused to genuinely neutral trade. It is to avoid both evils that his Majesty's Government have for months past advocated what is called rationing, as by far the soundest system both for neutrals and belligerents. It is an arrangement by which the import of any given article into a neutral country is limited to the amount of its true domestic requirements. The best way of carrying this arrangement into effect is probably by agreement with some body representing either one particular trade or the whole commerce of the country. Without such an agreement there is always a risk that, in spite of all precautions, the whole rationed amount of imports may be secured by traders who are really German agents. These imports might go straight on to Germany, and there would then be great practical difficulty in dealing with the next imports destined, it may be, for genuine neutral traders. If they were to be stopped there would be great complaint of injustice to neutrals, and yet unless that be done the system would break down. Accordingly, agreements of this kind have been concluded in various countries, and his Majesty's Government are not without hope that they may be considerably extended in the future. Even so the security is not perfect. An importer may always let his own countrymen go short and re-export to Germany. The temptation to do so is great, and as our blockade forces prices up is increasing. But the amount that gets through in this way cannot be large, and the system is in its working so simple that it minimizes the delays and other inconveniences to neutral commerce inseparable from war. Of the details of these arrangements it is impossible to speak. But their principle appears to offer the most hopeful solution of the complicated problems arising from the necessity of exercising our blockade through neutral countries.

X.—RESULTS.

29. As to the results of the policy described in this memorandum, the full facts are not available. But some things are clear. It has already been shown that the export trade of Germany has been substantially destroyed. With regard to imports, it is believed that some of the most important such as cotton, wool, and rubber, have for many months been excluded from Germany. Others, like fats and oils and dairy produce, can only be obtained there, if at all, at famine prices. All accounts, public and private, which reach his Majesty's Government agree in stating that there is considerable discontent amongst sections of the German population, and there appear to have been food riots in some of the larger towns. That our blockade prevents any commodities from reaching Germany is not, and under the geographical circumstances cannot be true. But it is already successful to a degree which good judges both here and in Germany thought absolutely impossible, and its efficiency is growing day by day. It is right to add that these results have been obtained without any serious friction with any neutral Government. There are obvious objections to dwelling on the importance to us of the good will of neutral nations; but anyone who considers the geographical, military, and commercial situation of the various countries wil certainly not underrate the value of this consideration. There is great danger when dealing with international questions in concentrating attention exclusively on one point in them, even if that point be as vital as is undoubtedly the blockade of Germany.

XI.—CONCLUSION.

30. To sum up, the policy which has been adopted in order to enforce the blockade of Germany may be described as follows:—

(i) German exports to oversea countries have been almost entirely stopped. Such exceptions as have been made are in cases where a refusal to allow the export of the goods would hurt the neutral concerned without inflicting any injury upon Germany.

(ii.) All shipments to neutral countries adjacent to Germany are carefully scrutinized with a view to the detection of a concealed enemy destination. Wherever there is reasonable ground for suspecting such destination, the goods are placed in the Prize Court. Doubtful consignments are detained until satisfactory guarantees are produced.

(iii.) Under agreements in force with bodies of representative merchants in sveral neutral countries adjacent to Germany stringent guarantees are exacted from importers, and so far as possible all trade between the neutral country and Germany, whether arising overseas or in the neutral country itself, is restricted.

(iv.) By agreements with shipping lines and by a vigorous use of the power to refuse bunker coal, a large proportion of the neutral mercantile marine which carries on trade with Scandinavia and Holland has been induced to agree to conditions designed to prevent goods carried in these ships from reaching the enemy.

(v.) Every effort is being made to introduce a system of rationing which will ensure that the neutral countries concerned only import such quantities of the articles specified as are normally imported for their own consumption.

PRESS ROLL OF HONOUR.

The official organ of the British Institute of Journalists publishes a roll of honour showing that 1,468 journalists are on active service, including sixty-five from Overseas.

Fifty-five have been killed, seventy-one wounded, and eleven reported missing. Ten have been decorated for gallantry.

Many women journalists are serving with the Red Cross. It is hoped to publish a complete roll of journalists with the Colours at the end of the war.

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OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Viceroy-Designate and the Anglo-Indian Press.

The "Indian Daily News":—However much, or however little, might have been known of him a few days back, intimacy with Lord Chelmsford has made immense strides since, and most of those who have written about him might almost claim to be on terms of brotherhood, so exact is their knowledge of what he has done, and what he is likely to do when he assumes the reins of office. There is a sameness in all the yards of stuff that have been written about our future Viceroy that almost suggests a common source, and great stress is laid upon the sound administrative training he has received as a member of the London County Council and of the London School Board. Frequent allusion is also made in almost every laudatory article that we have read of the immense services he rendered in a certain "crisis" that cropped up while he was Governor of Queensland, and later on he did something or other in New South Wales, the precise nature of which we are not informed. And yet we make bold to say that no writer in India could point to any particular service that Lord Chelmsford rendered to his country when he was a member of either of those glorified parochial institutions, the School Board or the County Council, while the part he played as the constitutional figure-head of the two Australian states is just as vague. But all such flattering flapdoodle has been surpassed by the Bombay Gramophone, which is responsible for the suggestion that during the year or more that Lord Chelmsford has been soldiering in India he has passed his time in examining "some of the economic issues that are ripening for administrative assistance, and has been able to appreciate the fact that on all these questions the views of the Government of India and of Indian publicists are for all practical purposes at one. He will be able to arrange for a definite working arrangement with the Home Govrnment on these and many cognate points that will come up for solution at the termination of the war, and some of which cannot wait till then." There is a lot more of this kind of rubbish, and if the bulk of the Anglo-Indian papers are taken seriously on this matter of the Viceroyalty, which we are inclined to doubt, Lord Chelmsford when he returns to India as our Viceroy will have the time of his life in trying to live up to the ideals that have been set up for him. The Anglo-Indian papers have simply followed the inspired lead of the "Times" and our opinion is that our coming Viceroy has very little reason to be grateful to any one of them for the lather that has been so thickly spread.

Students and Interest in the War.

"New India."—"As an example of the detachment of the school atmosphere from current events," the Inspector of Jullundur mentions "that so far as he knows, not a single boy from the high schools of his division had joined the army." Commenting on this, the Lieut.-Governor of the Panjab hastens to say: "The statement, if correct, is not creditable." One is naturally tempted to ask: To whom is it not creditable? Let us examine the causes of the failure. To our mind, only two suggest themselves. More important of the two is the assiduous effort made by the Government to cultivate "the atmosphere of pure study." The Government have been trying very hard to prevent students from taking any interest in current events, except those that immediately pertain to them. Naturally they cannot be expected to take an absorbing interest in the War, which must be to their feelings, rightly or wrongly it does not matter for the present discussion, more remote than the National Congress or any such movement of the day. Thus when the students have been shut out even from them, they cannot be blamed for not interesting themselves in more distant matters. The War certainly has no affinity to the "atmosphere of pure study," and if in some parts, as in Bengal, the students have, in spite of the preaching of such a doctrine, taken an active part in War affairs, it is because they believed in honouring that Simla dictum more by its breach than by observance.

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THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE CONGRESS.

COMMENTS, WISE—AND OTHERWISE.

The following extracts from representative British newspapers on the subject of the Congress and Sir Satyendra Sinha's Presidential address will be read with interest:—

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

It will be a disgrace to this country if, when the war is over, there is not a livelier and more intimate interest in India and its peoples, beginning, let us hope, with Parliament. Sir S. P. Sinha, formerly a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in the dignified speech with which he opened the Indian National Congress, declared that they sought to make no capital out of the remarkable proofs which India had given of her loyalty, and sought for no immediate reward; but he claimed that the period of the war had helped to demonstrate the fitness of Indians to grasp the dignity and responsibilities of Imperial citizenship. That is a fair and reasonable claim. It does not follow, of course, that because a particular Indian regiment has fought and bled in Flanders, therefore its members and their families at home are capable of dispensing forthwith with the guiding hand of the British Government in India. But anyone who reviews the services that Indians have rendered in this war including the greatest of all the steady loyalty of the masses of the population, must feel that when the war is over India will be recognised as having entered much more fully into the Imperial partnership. The suggestion that she shall be represented at the Imperial Conferences is the first fruit of this feeling. India will have given freely to us of her best, and, while our obligations towards her will be increased our sense of them will be quickened. That does not imply large and sudden measures of self-government; as Sir S. P. Sinha wisely said—and some recent episodes in other countries have pointed the moral—"nations, like individuals, must grow into freedom"; but it does mean that we shall assist her growth with a new interest and a firmer determination to do justice—and allow her to do justice—to her growing capacity for all-round development.

THE "DAILY GRAPHIC."

The proceedings at the Indian National Congress in Bombay show how deeply the events of the war have affected all political problems throughout the Empire. In the pre-war period the annual meeting of the Congress was generally utilised as an occasion for criticising British rule in India and demanding "national self-government" at an early date. To-day we find the President of the Congress opening the proceedings with an address in which he expresses admiration for the self-imposed burden which Britain is bearing in the struggle for liberty, and pride at the part which India is playing in that struggle. Such a speech proves that between India and England there is growing up one of the best of all bonds, a unity of ideals. That unity is partly the result of the war, which has made the whole world realise that the very foundations of human liberty are threatened by German ambitions; and partly it is the result of the wise and sympathetic rule of the present Viceroy. Lord Hardinge made Indians feel that their Viceroy was also their friend, and that feeling has deeply affected their whole attitude towards the British raj. Again, there is reason to hope that among its other effects the war will greatly modify the anti-Indian feeling which has hitherto been so common in the self-governing Dominions. Colonials and Indians have fought side by side in Flanders, in Gallipoli, in Egypt and East Africa. They have thus formed a new blood brotherhood; and though economic jealousies will doubtless still create friction, the old bitterness is not likely to be revived. India is proving herself a partner of Great Britain rather than a dependent, and throughout the Empire she is winning a welcome in that new role.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

India has magnificently vindicated her title to enter more fully into the heritage of the Empire, and the prospect of her representation at a future Imperial Conference is already strengthening her confidence in herself and her scese of the responsibilities imposed by her share in the Imperial partnership. In his presidential address, which formed in itself the best evidence possible of the discernment and breadth of vision of which Indian leaders are capable, Sir Satyendra Sinha specified in unambiguous language the lines of constitutional development that India claims the right to follow. His demands were both reasoned and restrained. Many reforms, he recognised, must stand over till the end of the war; many will find their realisation much further ahead than that. The extension of local self-government, the development of industry and commerce, and the removal of anomalie in the system of military service are subjects on which the aspirations of India must be recognised as just and moderate. In each of them many difficulties are inherent, and without a spirit of trust and accommodation on either side the danger of friction would be great. Happily that spirit has been imported, in generous measure, into Indian politics by such administrators as Lord Morley, Lord Crewe, and Lord Hardinge, and its best justification is the response it has evoked from Indian leaders like Mr. Gokhale and Sir Satyendra Sinha himself. India has shared with unstinted gallantry the ordeal of the Empire. It is her barest due to share, as education and experience qualify her for the responsibilities entailed, the fullest measure of its freedom.

THE "GLOBE."

The tone of the discussions at the Indian National Congress is worthy of remark as a tribute of unhesitating loyalty to the British Raj. The presidential address, indeed, contains the singularly generous admission that reforms are not expected as the reward of loyalty. After the part India has taken and continues to take in the war nothing finer than this could be imagined.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

The "Indian National Congress" is, of course, a body representing only a minute fraction of the peoples of India, and its title could be defended only as indicating an ideal rather than a claim of positive authority. But since the Congress is composed of those who are normally the severest critics of Government policy, the more significance attaches to its declarations of loyalty and Imperial patriotism at the present juncture. The war has created a fresh interchange of sympathy among all parts of the Empire, and the problems of India will be assured of a more intelligent interest than they have ever gained before from Western democracy. For that very reason, perhaps, it will not be so easy to induce politicians of a certain class to lend an impetuous support to "advanced" programmes of whose significance they have no real comprehension. Self-government in the State is a myth unless it is a reflection of moral freedom and self-control in the individual. And it is taking a great deal for granted to assume that the genius of India, as it acquires strength and confidence, will necessarily turn in the direction of Parliamentary institutions as we understand them. Any ready-made government of that type would assuredly prove a shocking "misfit."

THE "BIRMINGHAM POST."

A year ago the National Congress showed that its members had a clear perception of the issues which the war would decide. After sixteen months of war they realise them if anything even more clearly, and the enemy is welcome to all the comfort he can extract from that indisputable fact. When the war is finished and the enemy is beaten, there will be large readjustments in Imperial as well as in home affairs. But for the present the President of the Indian Congress, and those for whom he speaks, are content to trust to the goodwill of the British people for the due recognition of India's services. What Sir Satyendra Sinha asks is that Great Britain should ungrudgingly declare that it is with her approval that India looks to her "ultimate goal," and that it is her aim to equip India for the journey thither. Is that too much to ask? It it in reality asking any more than was promised in the Proclamation of Queen Victoria, and that in one form another has been asserted by successive Viceroys? . . . The deliberations of the present Congress and the address of the President have revealed no more remarkable feature than the demand for what Sir Satyendra Sinha calls "a national army." There has been no more unsparing critic of the "military charges" than Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, who now urges the recruitment of a voluntary army in India, and declares there are millions in the country waiting to serve. It is a question that is bound up with the larger one of the ultimate goal of those who hope for complete autonomy, and obviously the decision of one question is as far off as the other. A more practical issue is raised when the Congress urges anew the question of Army Commissions for Indians. The experiments made in that direction have been less than half-hearted, and there are not a few British officers who believe that the time is ripe for something more to be done. This and the other practical issue of the enlargement of local self-government are matters that may well receive sympathetic consideration when the great task on which the Empire is now engaged has been finally accomplished.

THE "NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS."

Time was when the Indian National Congress was regarded by Anglo-Indians generally and most stay-at-home British Tories as a hot-bed of sedition. The Congress is not to be regarded in that light today. At the opening of this year's conference at Bombay the President, Sir Satyendra Sinha, gave expression to sentiments to which even the most hide-bound Anglo-Indian official could hardly take exception. The Congress has not abated one whit its aspirations. It looks towards a liberalising and democratising of the administration of the great British dependency, and will continue to press for a growing share of self-government and co-operation with the British rulers of India. With all its faults as seen by the Indians, British rule is recognised by them as conferring great blessings upon the peoples of the dependency and they do not desire to see it shaken off and for their native land to come under the domination of any other Power.

THE NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN."

There have been times in the past when the meeting of the Indian National Conference has occasioned some misgivings in timid minds. If any doubt still prevailed, nothing could more completely banish it than the address of Sir Satyendra Sinha. Reforms after the war will not be asked for as the reward of loyalty, but the president hopes that the spontaneous outburst of loyalty in India has dispelled for ever all distrust and suspicion between Indians and their rulers. That is a hope which every right-minded Englishman will thoroughly re-echo. It is felt on all hands that the constitution of the Empire has been changed as well as strengthened by the war, and that many things can no longer remain as they were in the past. India may well be assured that her sacrifices will not be forgotten.

THE "LIVERPOOL DAILY POST."

There certainly is nothing to embarrass either the Government of India or the Government at home in the President's manner of putting the case for self-government. It is marked by a spirit of statesmanship. Sir Satyendra Sinha is entitled in view of India's attitude to the war from the very beginning, to speak of the fitness of the Indians to grasp the dignity and responsibility of citizenship of a world-wide empire. That fitness is emphasised by the dignified declaration on behalf of the Congress that neither the great reform nor any minor reforms are expected as a reward for loyalty. The is no thought of wresting freedom by violence. That would "only emphasise incompetence for self-government." Neither is any concrete declaration from the Government expected or desired. What is wanted is merely an expression by England of approval of the idea of ultimate self-government, and that only at the moment—of the arrival of which India has no doubt, for there are no partisan croakers in her borders—"when the victory of England and her allies has established finally the triumph of free institutions over military absolutism."

THE "NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE."

It was Germany's hope that the war would shake to its foundations the structure of British rule in India. The war has had quite the opposite result. Just as it has bound the self-governing Dominions to the mother Country by new bonds consecrated by the blood of thousands of brave men, so it has intensified the fidelity of intelligent Indians to the Empire and given them a renewed assurance that the British rule when expressed in its ultimate terms means the safeguarding of human freedom. The British agitators have singularly failed to implant a spirit of general unrest in the Dependency, while German intrigue carried on for years by characteristic methods, has there is reason to believe, reaped a rather meagre harvest. The rulers of India so far from resenting, really welcome the advice that is tendered from time to time by responsible and intelligent Indians, and so far as the National Congress represents the opinion of the Dependency, the present meeting confirms the conviction that the heart of India is sound.

THE "WESTERN DAILY PRESS" (Bristol).

There have often been times when the Indian National Congress excited rather severe criticism. It was at one period of its existence ostentatiously, we will not say disloyal, but unloyal, and its claims to represent the feeling of all the many races that make up the Indian population were excessive to the point of being grotesque. But the policy of the gradual admission of distinguished Indians to important posts, and of treating the natural leaders of the people with respect and consideration has answered well, and Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, whose time has all but expired, has been most wise in a policy that is the very opposite to that which a Prussian viceregent of India would have carried out. In South Africa, Ireland, and India alike we may claim that Liberalism, as defined in Mr. Gladstone's famous phrase, "Trust in the people tempered by prudence," is justifying its creed.

TRENCH SINGLE COMBAT.

AUSTRALIAN'S RECKLESS FIGHT WITH TURK.

An amazing duel between an Australian and a Turk is quoted as an example of sheer recklessness by Captain Bean, the official Press representative with the Imperial Forces in the Dardanelles.

"You do," he writes, "occasionally come across men of the madly-daring sort, of whom any story might be true. Two months ago an officer was going along his section of fire trench when he found a man standing up a head and shoulders above the parapet, and blazing at something over it, and then calmly lowering his rifle and standing there looking over the parapet with a trench of the enemy's not three hundred yards away.

"It turned out that he was having a duel with a Turk. I do not know by what quaint system of signalling they arranged it but each one was having one shot at the other, and then standing up there for the other to have the next shot at him. So they blazed at one another while the men along that section of the trenches looked on through their periscopes and loopholes, and no doubt the Turks were looking through theirs also.

"The officer told the man to stand down at once, and not to be a fool. The duellist stepped down when he was ordered to do so, but the moment the officer had passed he jumped up again and went on with the game. His rival's shots had almost grazed his ear—both sides were eagerly looking on and observing quite honourably the rules of this extraordinary game, when the Australian fell back into the trench shot through the temple. The shot came not from the Turk opposite, but from a distance to the south. While the Australian was shooting some other Turk had shot him.

"The Turk who shot him was not necessarily a bad sportsman—certainly not a bad soldier. Probably he did not know that any duel was proceeding, and he was not bound to honour it if he did."

A Rangoon paper reports a stabbing affray that had taken place on board the Bangala while she was in the Hooghly River on her last trip to Rangoon. At Calcutta, Rheling, the third engineer, with thirty-two lascars of the steamer Seweli embarked for Rangoon and one of them had a quarrel with the third cook of the Bangala and it is alleged, was stabbed in the chest by the cook who immediately jumped overboard; he was picked up by a boat being lowered and kept in custody until Diamond Harbour was reached where police, who were in readiness, took chrge of the prisoner and the wounded man, and the steamer continued her voyage.

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INDIA & SELF-GOVERNMENT.

CONGRESS DEMANDS ANALYSED.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY HON. MR. LYON.

Under the auspices of the Victoria Literary Society of Calcutta the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon delivered a remarkably interesting lecture on the aspiration of the country for self-Government, on the 17th instant. Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee presided and the hall was filled to its utmost capacity.

In the couse of his lecture Mr. Lyon said, he wished to impress upon his hearers that the future of this country and the future of Bengal depended upon themselves and not upon the Government. The main duty of the Government was to preserve peace and tranquillity, without which there could be no development, to preserve order and prevent revolutions, those violent earthquakes which disturbed the serenity of progress wherever they occurred. They wanted efficiency in their officers/ The more efficient they were the more protection there was for the weak and poor against the rich and strong. The great duty of the Indian officers of the Government was to cultivate this virtue of efficiency. They know that they could best serve their country by doing their duty to the Government. The latter deserved that help and assistance of the public and when under stress of circumstances they went wrong as they sometimes did, they deserved consideration. This was one reason why they should look with a kindly eye upon the Indian officers of Government. Another reason was that these men were selected from their very best, those who had taken the highest degrees at the University; or who had been leaders in the football field or in debate. Did they suppose such men had no love for their country, and that they abandoned their patriotism because of their duty? Nothing of the sort. These men were as patriotic as any in the country, but they knew that they could do their best for the nation and the country they loved by helping the Government in preserving tranquillity and allowing the nation to develop.

MOTIVE POWER MUST COME FROM WITHIN.

He now came to the great question of national development, and reminded them of what Mr. Ghandi had told them, namely, that for real progress they must look to the nation and not to the Government. The Government could only help but the motive power must come from themselves. As an illustration of what he meant he referred to the great speech of Sir S. P. Sinha as president of the Congress. The delegates at one time thought they were fortunate in capturing Sir Satyendra, but they all realised that Sir Satyendra had captured the Congress. That meant a great deal. That meant that this great Bengali gentleman had persuaded the Congress and made them understand what his patriotism meant and what a great thing it was. Sir Satyendra asked in his speech for a declaration of the policy of Government. What Sir Satyendra meant was that there was a tendency among some Government officials to consider, like the Germans, that the machine was the whole thing that it never had a soul or spirit and that it was enough to see that the machine worked properly and that they should go on seeing that the routine work went on for ever. What Sir Satyendra wanted to say was that there should be a declaration from Government that this machine was really to help something far greater,—to help in the development of the nation, to help it in its throes. The declaration asked for was that the Government was to help fully the development of the country and forward the policy which would end in the goal of national development, and that was self-Government (Loud applause).

PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

He could not speak for the Government and was only giving expression to his own personal views, and those of a very large number of members of his own service and a vast number outside that service when he said that Sir Satyendra Sinha merely echoed their feelings (Applause). They accepted that. They knew that it was the inherent right of a nation to govern itself. Englishmen learned and understood this from their birth. This was their policy and had been so from time immemorial. What he however wanted them to understand was that the development that they had already attained and the advance which Bengal had made up to the present moment was due to good government and not to bad government. It was due to good Government, to the maintenance of peace and order, and it had come with the help of the Government and not in spite of it. With bad government they could not have reached as far as they had gone. It was part of his argument to shew the immense progress Bengal had made in this direction in the last 30 years. He pointed to the progress made, artistic, scientific and literary within the last three decades as evidenced by the securing of the Nobel prize by Sir Rabindranath Tagore and the achievements in the domain of science by Professor Jagadish Chandra Bose, and the advance in matters of medicine. In Bombay there were great pioneers of industry and in this direction Bengal had not done so well. He reminded them of this to spur them on. Two years ago, when he attended a meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, he found only two or three of their men there. The main reason was that their money was not laid out in industries, and Indian managers of the right sort were not to be found easily. Similarly in scientific agriculture they had made no headway. This was another line upon which advance was very desirable. They had, on the other hand, made great advance and progress in their desire for social reform. He referred to the excellent work of the Ram Krishna Mission and went on to say that all this advance and progress would be swept away if there was a revolution in the country with its concomitants of violence and turbulence. He had heard extremists say that they were anxious to get rid of a foreign Government. They were people who thought that every thing came from the Government. They would rather have pillage and chaos and turbulence, rebellion and revolution. A change of Government would mean that another foreign Government would step in. It would mean that that some strong race would come down and invade and do harm to the weaker races. They must know and expect it; they did not look far enough ahead. They thought that India was within a ring fence and that no one outside would take advantage of the situation that would be created. Was it not best that the Government should secure for you so many good things? Was not that far better than being torn by turbulence, rebellion, revolt, disorder and chaos followed by a foreign conquest with stronger fetters being rivetted on to them than were ever forged for them before, fetters which would destroy more than a century's progress and advance, and bring them to the heel of a tyrant far worse than any they had hitherto. That would be the result of such force and violence necessary to expel the Government (Hear, Hear and Cheers.)

POLITICS.

Lastly he came to the difficult question of politics. He reminded them that youth was not infallible. He gave three instances of great men who had changed the opinions formed earlier in life, namely Mr. Gladstone who was a great and unbending Tory, a Conservative of Conservatives and who changed his views and became the greatest Liberal statesman that ever lived, of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain regarding whose change of politics he related a humourous story and of Mr. Winston Churchill who had changed his views many times. They must not let themselves be blinded or silenced by others whether leaders or not. They must think out and reason out things for themselves and see whether, when proposals put before them were such as would work good to their country. Gifted men were unstable. National development in politics was summed up in one word "Self-Government." It must begin low down and grow. They did not want to substitute one Government by another conquest but to govern by themselves. They had a task to perform before they arrived at the goal. What they wanted was to take up the work already started of training and educating the people in the villages. (Applause)

CO-OPERATIVE WORK.

They should teach the people in the villages co-operation. What was wanted was to restore the ancient bonds of co-operation and love, to train the nation to know and understand its own interests, to care for its neighbour, not to hate the law and tranquillity which are its salvation, but to co-operate for public good and to base public action on the love of humanity. There was no matter which was being pressed more earnestly by Government than the question of establishing unions and village self-government. The Government wanted to teach the people to govern themselves and when they had learnt that, they would do it better than any government forced upon them, whether indigenous or foreign. The Government were showing their sincerity by providing the machinery. They were looking for help to establish unions, to start co-operation work, to carry on the people to this high ideal. Their framework gave also a ladder to the capable and the ambitious. The village patriot would rise to represent his village in his circle, then he would represent his district and finally have a voice on the councils of the nation. This was work to be taken up by the famine and flood workers who had done so well. It was substantial and it was for the elevation of the ignorant and the poor. But tranquillity was essential. It was only the enemies of the country who sought the destruction of life and property and preached hate and rebellion. They thus came back to the teachings of three great men,—Mr. Gladstone, the great Indian Gokhale and Mr. Gandhi,—to the peace and love which were the basis of all religions as it was of all progress, to self-help and labour. The path of true religion was the path of peace which was also the path of advance and progress. But the journey was hard and the work severe. The members of the Government, all Government officials, whether Englishmen or Indians, were one in this advance of their country and they were standing beside the people of this country and went along with them as comrades to help in the labour with them. They had the right to claim that position as comrades for as such they travelled to the same goal.

In response to a call from the Chair Mr. Langford James addressed the meeting. He said that what they had to do was to break down the barrier, for there was undoubtedly the feeling that there was a barrier between the Europeans and Indians. Both should join together to break it down. They were both alike subjects of the British Empire and both had one King. Mr. Lyon had been breaking down this barrier in addressing this meeting as man to man and this was a good omen and a good augury for the future. After this war a very big question was going to arise as to what was going to be the future of India, and something was bound to happen which would be for the good of the country as a whole and the Empire as a whole.

(continued from column 6.)

fall backward generations in a single bound.

"All this chaffering about relaxing a rule here and suspending a custom there is out of place. You cannot haggle with an earthquake, and I beg the skilled workmen of this country in whose keeping are the destinies of labour to lift up their eyes above the mists of distrust and suspicion, and ascend to the height of the greatest opportunity that ever opened before their class, and by so doing there will emerge after the war that future of hope which the great leaders of democracy in all ages have pictured in their dreams."

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

NEED FOR DILUTION OF LABOUR.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL TO CLYDE MEN.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, in the course of a week-end visit to the Clyde factories, addressed a meeting on Christmas Day at St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, on the subject of the imperative need for a measure of dilution of labour.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., President of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Labour Supply Committee, was in the chair. The officials of the principal trade unions concerned and the shop stewards from a number of engineering and shipbuilding yards on the Clyde had been invited to attend, and over 3,000 persons were present.

Mr. Henderson, the Chairman, observed that Mr. Lloyd George and himself were there to speak to them in the name of the Government, in order to convince them how important a part the munition workers must take in the settlement of the issues involved in this great world conflict. Our own country had found it necessary to organise its largest army, and in his opinion every man that could possibly be spared would be required if the final result was to be such as would make permanently secure the interests and ideals of democracy.

NATIONAL FACTORIES.

Mr. Lloyd George in the course of his address said that it was essential that we should equip our Army with a large number of heavy guns and projectiles. And in order to do that we were setting up great national factories all over the kingdom — State-owned — State-erected — State-controlled — State-equipped — with no profit for any capitalists. To man these factories 80,000 skilled men were needed. There was only one way to get them, and that was by taking for the period of the war skilled men from work which unskilled males or females could do after a week or fortnight's training, and transfer the men thus released to those factories to perform highly skilled work.

"I cannot go back to Parliament and report to the House of Commons, and through the House of Commons to the British Army," Mr. Lloyd George went on, "that the skilled workmen will not relax nor suspend their rules to save their fellow-workmen's lives on the battlefield. We want to put skilled men on skilled work, filling the vacancies by means of the employment of women, who are able in a short time to acquire the necessary experience to do that class of work. I have been through several workshops during the last few days. I have seen women performing tasks hitherto allotted to skilled engineers—performing them successfully, swiftly—and yet it had only taken them some two days, some a week, and some a fortnight to learn how to do that work. I have seen men engaged on very heavy work which required strength and deftness—I have seen them perform highly skilled operations which require years of training.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

"Our proposal is that the light work, which requires neither strength nor skill that cannot be acquired by short training, should be performed by women, so that the skilled men should be taken away to man the national gun and projectile factories. If we fail to obtain your adhesion to this program we are faced with one of two alternatives. We can go to the trenches and say to the British soldiers, 'We are sorry that we cannot get the necessary guns to enable you to win through in 1916—trade union regulations stand in the way. If you can go on for another year perhaps the American workmen will help us to get you a sufficient supply for 1917. It is true that meanwhile you will have to face attacks from great guns, and howitzers, and mortars constructed by German workmen for their mates. Still, somehow we will get through, but we are bound to tell you what the position is.'

"The other alternative is that we shall send to the Kaiser, telling him frankly that we cannot go on. He might let us off with the annexation of Belgium—with the payment of an indemnity—with a British colony or two—but one thing he will certainly demand, and that is, that Great Britain shall surrender her command of the sea. That every German publicist has demanded. If he were victorious he would take nothing less; for that is the great menace to Prussian supremacy, and Great Britain would then be as completely at the mercy of Prussian despotism as Belgium is to-day. I cannot believe that the highly skilled workmen of this country, whose patriotism has been manifested by the readiness with which they have given their sons to fight the country's battles—I do not believe that they will give us this answer.

SOCIAL EARTHQUAKE.

"I wonder," Mr. Lloyd George concluded, "how many people realise the magnitude of the war, and the tremendous issues that depend upon it. . . . If you will carefully watch what is going on in the belligerent lands you will find that this war is bringing unheard-of changes in the social and industrial fabric; it is a cyclone which is tearing up by the roots the ornamental plants of modern society and wrecking some of the flimsy trestle bridges of modern civilisation; it is an earthquake which is upheaving the very rocks of European life. It is one of those seismic disturbances in which nations leap forward or

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(Continued in column 5.)

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

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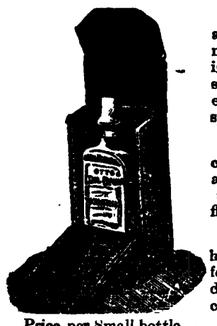

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EUROPE'S DEBT TO ENGLAND.

THE MOTHERLAND OF CIVIL LIBERTY.

Professor Maxim Kovalevsky, the famous Russian historian and economist, who is a member of the Council of Empire and president of the Society for a Mutual Understanding between England and Russia, has contributed to the "Bourse Gazette" the following article on the part that England has played in the development of democratic institutions in the world:—

When Great Britain threw in her lot with the Entente Powers in the present war, she was abused much more than even in the time of Napoleon. Not only was this action of hers described by her enemies as treachery against the German race, to which her forefathers, the Anglo-Saxons, belonged, but people were told that England had never given the world anything in the way of civilisation, that she had always been led by selfish interests, and that her very existence had been built up on the exploitation of other nations as well as of her own working masses.

In this article I shall try to show what Continental Europe owes to England. Everybody's attention was first drawn to England during the Hundred Years' War. In the middle of the fifteenth century the tutor of Henry VI., John Fortescue, afterwards Chancellor of the kingdom, published in the Latin language, which at that time was the language of scientists. "The Praise of English Laws," the first work in which the advantages of the English laws are clearly defined.

MONARCHY, YET A REPUBLIC.

It was especially emphasised that in England the law is above the King, and that representatives of all classes take part in the making of the laws of the country. Like Thomas Aquinas, Fortescue considers that the monarchical Constitution of Great Britain contains characteristics of a Republic. In the sixteenth century Thomas Smith develops the same views in the "De Republica Anglorum," emphasising the fact that the King, the nobility, and the common people are alike interested in preserving the Constitution, which gives the people individual freedom and distributes taxes more equally than is done in France, where the people are suffering from the burden of taxation and the tyranny of the rulers. This book gained such fame that it was almost immediately translated into Dutch.

Contrary to the accepted view, it was not Montesquieu who was the first to draw the attention of the world to the advantages of British political institutions. Ages before him Englishmen themselves emphasised this fact, reflecting in their arguments the splendid growth of the British Constitution, which had been so manifest during the reign of the Plantagenets and the Lancasters. It secured to the inhabitants of the British islands personal freedom as well as the sanctity of private property.

PARLIAMENT SUPREME.

John Locke, the contemporary and participant of the second English revolution, hailed the victory of Parliament over the King, which had strengthened the principles of English freedom and once more had accentuated the necessity of the subordination of the Executive power to that of the legislative power.

From the first quarter of the nineteenth century onwards the democratisation of Parliament begins to make great progress. After the elections of 1832 the House of Commons, as the natural interpreter of the wishes of large masses of the people, begins to impose its will on the House of Lords. The importance of the Second Chamber grows with every reform in the electoral law. Modern political writers like Bagshot, Anson, Sidney Low, and others no longer defend the theory of the "balance of power" in the British Constitution, but openly proclaim that the will of the House of Commons must reign supreme.

FREEDOM UNDER THE UNION JACK.

The merit of England before the world does not merely consist in introducing and maintaining the principles of true democracy in her own country, but in the extension of these principles to her Colonies.

To be a British subject in the Countries where the English element is in a majority means to enjoy the rights of citizenship in the broadest sense of the word. The British subject in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa is a free man, shapes the destinies of his new country according to his own ideals, and pays only those taxes or duties which are imposed by his representatives whom he elects in the most broad electoral system. England had ages ago established the rule, "No taxation without representation," and this rule is applied in the Colonies as well as the Mother-country. Therefore it is not surprising that during the crisis through which we are passing the Colonies voluntarily supply the Mother-country with men and battleships.

Over the greater part of the globe the populations exclaim enthusiastically: "Rule, Britannia!" which means that those people are sure that all of them will enjoy their rights of complete citizenship under the authority of a Government responsible to Parliament, enjoying the public confidence and controlled by judges who cannot be forced to resign and thus are independent of any political controversies.

From this necessarily short survey of English democracy it is evident that Russians as well as other nations on the continent of Europe can learn much from England. If we wish her to be victorious in this war it is because we realise fully that her victory means the extension of most precious rights of free citizenship to the whole of Europe. For what more splendid example could there be of true democracy than that of the English people shaping their own destinies and preserving at the same time complete freedom for their individual development!

FALSE GODS AND TRUE.

"THE WEIGHTIER MATTERS OF THE LAW."

Antithesis is a ready device, writes an Oxford correspondent in "The Times," and it is an easy thing to make counterfeit presentments of national characters which shall give the one the very figure of Hyperion and show the other.

a mildewed ear
Blasting his wholesome brother.

Due discount must be taken from such essays in comparison. The partiality even of the philosopher, who in matters of national concern is apt to become an all too human being, must admit deduction and rebate. Such premise made—a sprinkling of incense, as it were, on the altar of the fugitive Goddess Truth, who, being a sister of Peace, fled into exile when she heard the gates of war grind open—we may play our Hamlet to the listening world. But let us play our part honourably. Truth may perhaps hear us from her far resting place, on some Asian steep where our passion cannot penetrate the pure clear air, but our voices still may carry. May she forgive what she hears amiss; may she cleanse and purify it after her own image for the day of her returning; and O, may that day come quickly, that we may worship her, the only true end of all thinking and writing, "in spirit and in truth"!

LAW AND POWER.

The tradition of England is the rule of law. The tradition of Prussia is necessity of State. The glories of our English blood are Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights. The glories of Prussia are organizations of armies and annexations of territories. In our Temple of Fame are written the names of Pym and Pitt and many other masters of assemblies, whose words were as goads of the people. In her Alley of Victory stand the figures of stark kings and generals, who wrought victory by the shedding of blood and consolidated the State in a rigour of iron. By all these things we may see that in England there lives, and has lived for centuries, a State which is based on law; that in Prussia there lives, and has lived for at least 200 years, a State which is based on its own sheer strength. It were indeed a mere darkening of counsel to leave unregarded the shining and venerable names of great German jurists like Savigny and Gierke, or to forget that the first achievement of united Germany was to devise—what England for all her centuries of legal growth has never accomplished—a code and a system of law which is a model to all the world. But while our law, unsystematized as it may be, has so embraced and enfolded our English society that it permeates not only the life of the citizen, but also the life of the State, the law of Prussia—a law of iron for the citizen—remains a law of wax for the State. Not unto law, but unto necessity of State and power, is majesty ascribed in the doxology of Prussia. In her political creed necessity of State, "which knows no law," is the source of right; and power, which in these latter days has shown itself one with terror, is the measure of the Just. And so, at the end of July, 1914, while English statesmen looked at a European treaty, and thought of international law, the leaders of Prussia looked at a map of Belgium, and thought of military topography. Under the direct penetration of their steely gaze our ways may well seem ways of tortuous chicane, and they may feel that we argued on vital issues of national existence in the spirit and language of attorneys. Yet those who know most of England will be the first to recognize that the ground of law which she took against Germany was exactly the ground which a people with her history and institutions was bound to take. And to those who believe that a law and rule of life, whether created by the customs of a people, or by the legislation of a Sovereign, or by a treaty between States, is the sovereign, pderogative of humanity, by which men raise themselves above the beasts that perish—to those who believe that law is the dearest bought gain of all our human civilization—to such the cause and the plea of England will seem no lawyer's pretence, but the sternest of all the realities which the mind of men can attain.

FAIR PLAY AND MILITARY RIGOUR.

On what has been said of the place of law in English life there follow some corollaries. Ours, we may see, is a civilian State, which for long years detested the thought of a standing army, and even to-day will only permit the existence of military discipline on an annual tenure. Our sports are no imitations by the civilian of the soldier's way of life, like the duelling of German universities; they are the civilian's own invention. They are held in none the less honour for that. Our soldiers turn constantly to these civilian games as gladly and as ardently as if they were the real business and occupation of their lives. Nor is it, perhaps, a folly to hold that the clean rigour of our games, with all their laws of play and all their constant training in the exertion of strength and wits within the limits of freely accepted rules, has tempered and disciplined the whole fashion of our fighting. What was learned in sport may be remembered in deadly earnest. Our cult of games, which distracts us too much and too often from serious work, and makes us lag behind peoples of a steadier application, preserves us none the less from the terrible perils into which a people devoted to work with a single and undivided heart may readily fall in time of war. The deadly concentration of a mind which never relaxes its rigour in play, the passionate earnestness of a combatant who has never learned in a mimic struggle to abide by limiting rules—these produce the temper which, wedded to the doctrine of necessity of State, has for its issue poisoning by gases and massacre by submarines.

TRUANCY AND DOCILITY.

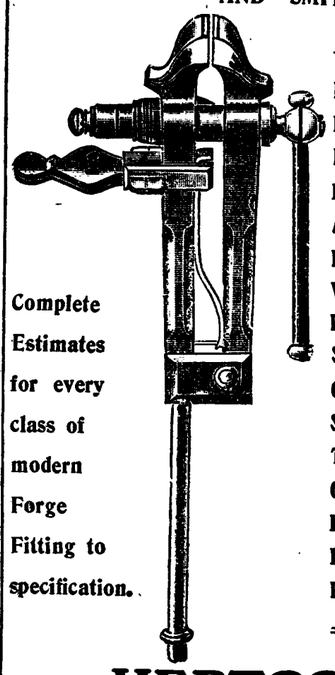
A military State will necessarily despise a civilian State: a State which wages war to the knife, and thinks it not only right, but a bounden duty, to exhaust every resource of its enemy—intellectual and moral as well as material—by every possible means, will necessarily contemn a State whose soldiers affect any grace of lightheartedness, or obscure by any folly and pretence of chivalry the bare, grim honesty of war. But it is better to understand your enemy than to hate him, for understanding helps to victory, but hate is a blinding of the eyes. And the foundation of the difference between us and our enemy yet remains to be seen; for it dos not go to the roots to say that we pit our law against their force, or our civilian love of fair play against their passion of military rigour. Perhaps we shall not greatly err if we find the tap-root of our difference running down on the one side into their docility and on the other into our instinct for truancy. For whatever the reason of our idiosyncrasy, we are a race of truants, who insist on a large latitude in our own home, and are prone to wander to the ends of the earth of the greater ease of our long limbs and in order to find a wider room for our humours. We can abide the even pressure of law, so long as it is equally distributed among us; and it may even suit our humour to "have the law" of one another and to litigate to our heart's content. What we cannot tolerate is to be set in mental uniform and placed under spiritual drill. That is what our enemy tolerates, partly because he must, being set in the middle of Europe, in the thick of the grinding pressure of frontiers, and partly because use has become second nature, and he has come to love what he began by tolerating. His humour does not suit with ours, nor ours with his. And so war is engaged to-day between a multitude of truants, united by the one common bond of law, and a single articulated mechanism, whose every part is nicely adjusted to the whole in the unison of a common revolution.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

The end is not yet; but one cannot forbear a certain sympathy for the multitude of truants, particularly when they are ourselves. After all, the odds are heavy, and the hearts of men are readily engaged on the side of a bonny fighter who has not stopped to count the odds too cautiously. The drilled union of the enemy towers over our waywardness and frowns on our truancy. And yet we cannot cease to be what we are. Our Press girds at our Government; our labourers chide against their masters; and the poor earnest patriot wrings his hands in misery over our ways. It is in truth a great pity that we carry the precious vessel of liberty so clumsily and with so much jostling against one another. But we should not be free if we were drilled to a perfection of fetching and carrying; and it is only free men who can carry the vessel of freedom. This is the eternal contradiction of our cause. Freedom is so precious that her cause is worth the sacrifice of all things—except itself; and yet it is the sacrifice of the cause which seems the easiest way to its preservation. But let us lift up our hearts. We have great allies in the world of human powers—allies we are proud to call our friends and to name by the name of brothers. And above, in the world of spiritual things (a world as sadly invaded and ravaged, alas! as the human world below, but a real world, and a living world, none the less), we have allies whose great company is such that, so long as it is ours, our cause stands firm for ever—

Our friends are exultations, agonies,
And love, and man's unconquerable mind,

SMITHY EQUIPMENT
AND SMITHS' REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.



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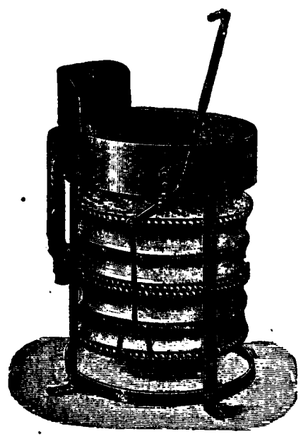

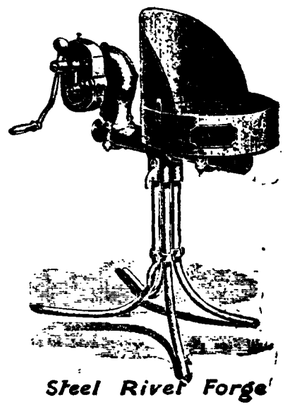

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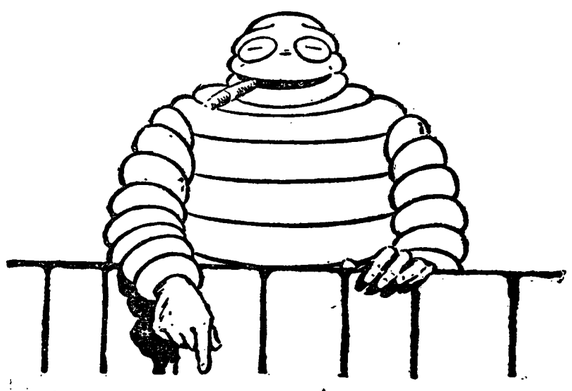

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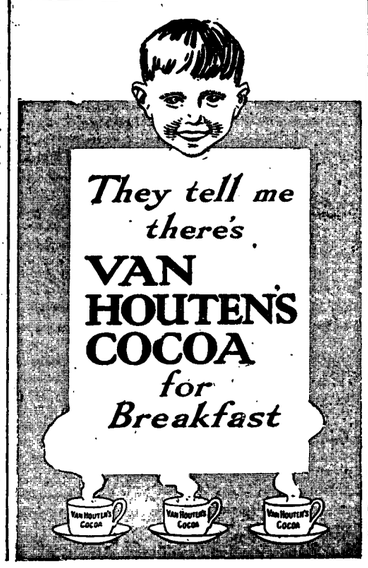

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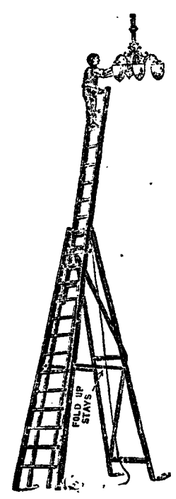

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